THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

A HISTORY OF THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR *will appear in the next issue (July 29) constructed from official dispatches, news reports, and the accounts of war-correspondents, by the Editor. It will be a running narrative, telling the story of each campaign separately and joining them together into a connected whole. The edition of this issue will be* LIMITED *and orders should be placed* NOW *to avoid disappointment. Copies will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents each.*

GERMANY'S UNDERWATER STREET TO AMERICA

ONE WEEK'S HOAX becoming the next week's reality, our papers turned quickly from amused references to a "Diving Dutchman" and the "sea-serpent season" to hail the arrival of the German cargo-submarine *Deutschland* as a noteworthy triumph of German naval skill. In Baltimore, the western terminus of what a Berlin paper has called the "new commercial street opened to America," *The American* acclaimed the feat as marking "a new era in the world's marine history." "Man's greatest single victory over the forces of the sea" is the Boston *Journal's* phrase. "As the *Clermont* is remembered, and the *Savannah*, so will the *Deutschland* be," predicts the Milwaukee *Journal*. Other freight-carrying submarines are to follow the *Deutschland*, and, comments the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "it is not now unreasonable to anticipate that in the near future a *Zeppelin* will come to us through the air with the same ease that the *Deutschland* plowed her way beneath the waves." Whatever else is to be said about this European War, remarks the Brooklyn *Citizen*, it has made for itself a memorable place in history "by showing conclusively that the air and the depths of the sea are no longer barred against human rivalry with the fish and the bird." Voyages quite as long as that of the *Deutschland* have been made by submarines, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "but none without convoy or intermediate stops, and certainly none has crossed the Atlantic and entered a defended port practically unheralded and unseen." For sixteen days, as the New York *Times* points out, this unarmed boat "traversed a sea haunted by eager enemies, any one of which could send her and all her company to the bottom with a single shot." She was truly a pioneer, says the New York *Globe*, "a merchant-boat pure and simple," on a peaceful and useful mission, "yet for sheer audacity what she has done is as astonishing as anything that has come out of this war of prodigies." At the same time, continues *The Globe*,

"Of actual practical value the achievement is probably destitute. Many hundreds of such trips would hardly suffice to relax the strangle-grip on Germany's foreign commerce, nor is it likely that what one boat did many would be permitted to do; human ingenuity is by no means limited to yes-action, the fecund mother of no-action. It is certain, therefore, that the highly stimulated expectations of elated Germans are destined to disappointment in respect to substantial gains from Captain König's thousand or less leagues under the sea."

The relief that Germany can expect to obtain from a fleet of submarine-freighters, declares the Springfield *Union*, "is so small that it is much like trying to dip up the ocean with a teaspoon." "The vigilance of the British war-ships and the inordinate cost and risk involved in running an underseas fleet between Germany and America preclude the possibility of much action in this direction of a kind calculated to hearten the enemy or offset to any appreciable extent the pressure of the Allied blockade," confidently asserts the Toronto *Globe*. And the Canadian daily adds that "as to the actual value of the experiment, this has been realized since the war by the enormously increased radius of action and general seaworthiness of the naval submarine. Its conversion into a mercantile craft was only a matter of time and actual requirement." The feat has little importance for normal times, in the New York *Evening Sun's* opinion, since—

"In times of peace there is no obvious advantage in it over vessels sailing on the surface of the sea. It is not cheaper of construction, nor is it as economical in operation as an ordinary ship; it is slower and far less comfortable; it is doubtful whether it can ever be so designed as to carry an equal quantity of cargo; finally, its navigation is and is likely to remain much more precarious than that of modern steamships with their multiform devices for detecting danger and securing safety. All things considered, it would appear to be a dream and nothing more to assume that any type of submarine can ever come to play an important part in the passenger traffic or the commerce-bearing of peaceful times."

Yet the Providence *Journal* does see a possibility that out of this war-invention may "come a serviceable commercial device for times of peace—the submersible ship that will use the surface of the ocean in fair weather and dip below when the stormy winds arise."

Substantial practical results of the voyage of the *Deutschland* and its possible successors are seen by many editorial observers.

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Captain König brought over a cargo of dyestuffs valued approximately at $1,000,000, while his boat cost only half that sum. She is to return with a cargo of rubber and nickel. As the New York *Journal of Commerce* points out: "there are other things out of which profit may be made, even at the cost of this kind of trans-

"'OW DID 'E DO IT!"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

portation, while the war lasts, proving that the submarine-merchantman may be a very serviceable craft in time of emergency. It may even be a kind of secret emissary in time of peace." Then there are the advantages Germany wins in smuggling through securities and papers, say others. This submarine trade "will be of great advantage to America, too," says the delighted Professor Münsterberg, of Harvard. Quite welcome, agrees the New York *Evening Post*, "in view of British interference with American mails." If a regular service is established, and 75 per cent. of the voyages are completed safely, we read in the Boston *News Bureau*, "a serious shortage of dyes will no longer exist." Medical circles, we read in the press, welcome the possible end of a serious shortage in aspirin, salvarsan, and other drugs. Besides these material benefits, the New Haven *Journal-Courier* believes that

"the visit of the submarine-merchantship and her successful return home, laden with American products, will effectively dispose of the charge that this nation has been guilty of unneutrality because we have manufactured and sold munitions of war and other supplies to the Allied nations of Europe. . . . If it should transpire that Germany has at last found the means of carrying needed American products to her ports, it will be seen at once that it was not American unfriendliness but German incapacity that limited our sales to Allied nations."

The arrival of the *Deutschland*, as English editors are reminding us, raises several trying questions for our State Department. The United States authorities have recognized the status of the *Deutschland* as an unarmed merchantman. But, says *The New Republic*,

"just as the armed submarine can not very well comply with the law of visit and search in destroying enemy commerce, so the merchant submarine provides poor material for the application of the same law by an enemy cruiser. There would be no satisfactory way of distinguishing between an offensively armed and an inoffensive submarine, and a cruiser which attempted to establish the character of the submarine before opening fire would be exposing itself to possible destruction. Nor is this all. Assuming that submersible merchant-vessels are capable of being very much improved, and that in some future war they can be used in large numbers, a wholly effective naval blockade of an enemy port becomes impossible."

The same idea occurs to the Springfield *Republican*, the Albany *Times-Union*, and the Brooklyn *Citizen*, while the Grand Rapids *Press* remarks hopefully:

"The submersible merchantman frees every scientific shipbuilding nation of the fear of starvation through war. And if nations cannot be starved into defeat and are unbeatable on any other basis, why make the attempt? Here is a long stride toward peace; war may depart from us not merely because it is wrong, but because it is ridiculously ineffective."

Mindful of her future supremacy on the seas, says a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Sun*, England will assert "that all underwater boats are war-ships—or potential war-ships." The theory would doubtless be that, as Mr. Frederic R. Coudert puts it, "the very nature of a submarine would apparently indicate that she was not built for peaceful purposes. The placing of a lot of baled hay upon the deck of a dreadnought would not change the character of the ship, and the same presumption is against the peaceful character of a submarine."

The problem confronting our Government is complicated, as the Baltimore *News* observes, "by the fact that a submarine like the *Deutschland* is essentially a war-period vessel, tho not a war-vessel." "Suppose this new craft to be just what is claimed for it, a carrier of merchandise, without naval equipment, or any purpose of attack, or even of forcible resistance, what," asks the New York *Journal of Commerce* in this connection, "is likely to be its practical relation to belligerent and neutral rights and obligations?"

"Its very purpose is one of evasion, if not of direct violation, of what is called law between nations in time of war. Assuming that Great Britain and her Allies have a genuine blockade against trade between Germany and neutral countries, which they have a right to maintain with the utmost strictness, they can of course intercept these undersea craft on their way out if they can catch them; if they can not take them into port they may destroy them. But suppose they reach a neutral port and discharge their cargo, and load up for the return trip with all sorts of contraband goods for the enemy of those Allies, with deliberate intent to run the blockade by diving out of sight and going under water at the least sign of peril on the surface. There can be no doubt about the purpose of carrying on contra-

U. S.—"Haven't a *Lusitania* settlement on board, have you, Captain?" —Carter in the New York *Evening Sun*.

band trade with neutral countries, and violating the embargo, and evading the blockade, just as far as it can be successfully accomplished. No doubt that is the right of the belligerent so long as it does not itself make any attack upon other merchant-vessels or violate the rights of neutrals; but how about the obligations of neutrals in regard to the use of their ports for

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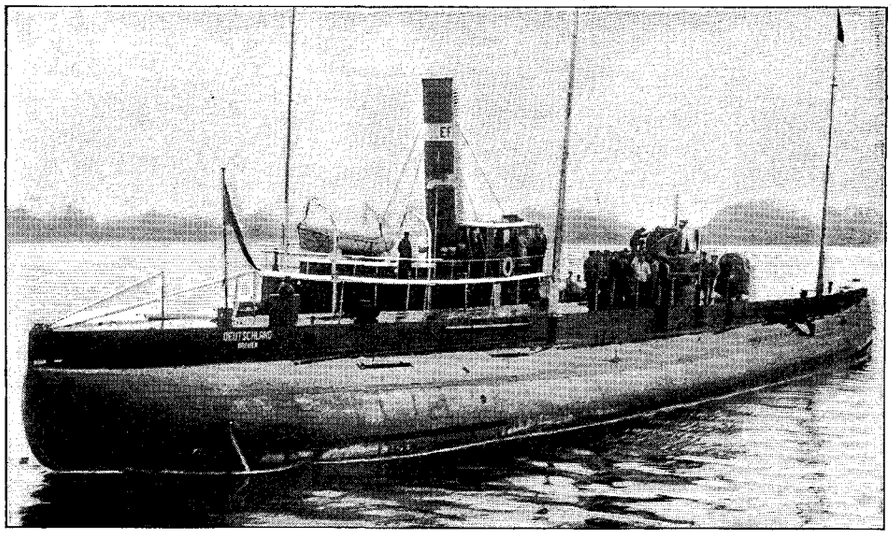

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THE FIRST TRANSATLANTIC SUBMARINE-FREIGHTER AND HER CAPTAIN.

The *Deutschland* as she lay in Baltimore harbor, with an attendant tug close behind her. She has no guns or torpedo-tubes. The cargo-holds are beneath the bulging sides. According to Captain König (at the left), she is but the first of a fleet of submarine-freighters which will seek American ports in defiance of the British Navy to bring us dyestuffs and drugs and to take back the supplies Germany needs most.

this kind of trade, which is deliberately planned and directed for the defeat of the blockade at the other end of the line?"

International law, concludes *The Journal of Commerce*, "did not contemplate any such situation as this." Other editors contend that this peaceful submarine has made rubbish of the established laws of war at sea. How, for instance, quotes the New York *Evening Post*, can the right of "visit and search" be "any longer worth a marlinespike, when a merchant-ship can dive like a loon on the approach of an enemy cruiser?" But *The Evening Post* can hardly take seriously this and similar questionings of the effectiveness of the British blockade, and it says:

"An occasional submarine-merchantman getting through would be only a blockade-runner, and a few successful blockade-runners do not prove that a blockade is not effective. Besides, the law of blockade must be taken for what it is and in the circumstances to which it is applicable. An aeroplane flying over a blockading squadron would not demonstrate that the blockade was not valid in law; no more can a submarine slipping under the cruisers on blockade."

Columns of newspaper discussion of the new possibilities in international law must remain, however, somewhat academic until something happens to the *Deutschland*, or until the Allied Governments take some official notice of it.

Meanwhile, certain facts regarding this first transatlantic *U*-boat liner are thus briefly tabulated by the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

Commander	Captain König
Crew	3 officers, 26 men
Length of vessel	300 feet
Tonnage	791 tons
Cargo	750 tons of dyestuffs
Time to cross	16 days
Dates	June 23 to July 9
Distance	3,800 miles

Captain König was cordially received at Baltimore, and gave several newspaper interviews. He said his voyage was uneventful, that all but ninety miles were traversed on the surface, that the *Deutschland* submerged less than twenty times, twelve times in the North Sea and the British Channel. Once, in the Channel, she rested on the sea-floor for ten hours.

Besides the *Bremen*, which is to follow the *Deutschland*, several more undersea freighters are being built. The originator of the idea is Mr. Alfred Lohmann, of Berlin, and the boats are owned by the German Ocean Navigation Company of Bremen, which is largely controlled by North German Lloyd men.

"TOM BROWN" GOES BACK TO SING SING

A THOUSAND MILES FROM SING SING, a thrill of satisfaction is felt in the editorial sanctum of the Minneapolis *Tribune* when Thomas Mott Osborne is at last officially reinstated as warden of the New York State Prison. The reading and thinking public is not so engrossed in the European War or Mexico, observes *The Tribune*, that it has lost sight of the "political drive" on Mr. Osborne which was intended to "push him forever out of public life." The charges of mismanagement, perjury, and immorality, as previously recorded in these pages, having been dismissed, Governor Whitman restored him to his office, which elicits from the St. Louis *Star* the remark that his return is a "triumph of right and a defeat for wrong," with the added result that the work of reform in our penal institutions will go on with "new impetus." Nearer the field of work where the "Tom Brown" of Auburn and Sing Sing won a national reputation, the Brooklyn *Standard Union* tells us that his reappointment may be regarded as the "closing chapter of one of the ugliest political moves made in New York State in years." He was set upon by the bipartizan political ring of Westchester County, this journal recalls, because he "declined to appoint men suggested to him, because he ended graft at the prison, and because he otherwise interfered with practises in vogue at the institution for years." He is "fully vindicated" while his enemies are "routed and discredited." *The Standard Union* also thinks that it would be difficult to frame a "more vicious" list of counts in a blanket indictment than that returned last winter against Mr. Osborne, but the public promptly realized that it was a "political move," and kept its faith in the warden, and "time has proved the wisdom of that swift judgment." The New York *Evening Mail* wonders whether Governor Whitman will take one further step and bring to justice the authors of the plot.

While giving him credit for "substantial contributions" to the cause of prison-reform and rejoicing in his vindication from "brutal" indictments filed against him, the Syracuse *Post-Standard* hopes that he has modified somewhat his vision of a warden's duties. It calls him an "extremist," and says "the inevitable result of overdoing in his work will be reaction."

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MORE "PERIL" IN THE FAR EAST

A SINISTER ASPECT is seen by some of our press in the Russo-Japanese treaty signed at Petrograd on July 3. The New York *American* says the document "simply means that these two Powers have agreed to partition Asia between them and drive the United States out of the 'open door' and then shut and lock the door." *The American* has been warning the country so many years about the "yellow peril" that it can not now understand the surprize with which the "menacing announcement" of the pact between the enemy nations of eleven years ago has been received by our Government and our press. Rumors once current that the Japanese were "surreptitiously cultivating the good graces of Germany" are now smothered by an "agreement of the blanket brand," observes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which "may or may not be satisfactory or acceptable to the British Foreign Office." Meanwhile, as our trade with China happens to be growing, our State Department should closely scrutinize the text of the treaty. The same suggestion is made by the New York *Evening Mail*, which says that "America can not afford to continue an indifferent spectator while the commercial and political future of 400,000,000 prospective purchasers is being determined behind closed doors, amid an international confusion which furnishes a favorable atmosphere for devious diplomacy."

The treaty is effective for ten years and the summary of it, as given to the press, is said to be virtually the text, and reads in Tokyo dispatches as follows:

"*First*—Japan will take part in no arrangement or political combination directed against Russia. Russia will take part in no arrangement or political combination directed against Japan.

"*Secondly*—In case the territorial rights or special interests in the Far East of one of the contracting parties, which are recognized by the other contracting party, are menaced, Japan and Russia will consult with each other on measures to adopt with a view to supporting or extending assistance for the safeguarding and defense of these rights and interests."

Japan assures us that our interests are not imperilled by the new pact. The Japanese Foreign Office is reported as saying:

"The convention is effectually an emphasis upon, and an extension of, the Anglo-Japanese alliance, based upon the territorial integrity of China, whose open door and integrity are not endangered. American trade and interests are in no wise affected."

Premier Okuma, too, tells the press that the treaty is not directed in any way against the United States, but the Boston *Transcript* remarks that his "somewhat premature assurance that it is not arouses a certain suspicion that it may be." The Boston editor then turns to the second paragraph of the summary of the treaty, which provides for cases where the territorial rights or special interests of either of the contracting parties are involved, and claims that this "says, as plainly as any diplomatic document ever could say, that Japan and Russia have settled the fate of China between them." In consequence, the primary effect of the treaty is to "weaken the alliance between Japan and Great Britain," and to make Russia the Power for Japan's future dependence. On the other hand, the Boston *Herald* says there is no reason to doubt that the new convention between Russia and Japan is what the contracting Powers declare it to be—"a guaranty of peace in the Far East"—and, for an official Russian confirmation of the actual purpose of the agreement, we have, from an interview in the Petrograd *Bourse Gazette* with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sergius Sazonoff, the following:

"The present war opens up a series of problems for Russia, the solution of which necessitates our confining our attention to the West for many years. Relying on our solidarity with Japan as regards Far-Eastern questions, we can devote all our energies to the solution of these problems with the assurance that no Power will take unfair advantage of China to carry out its ambitious plans, as was the case with other countries bordering on Russia in the East."

TRADE-WAR PLANS OF THE ALLIES

ARE THE ALLIES MAD to propose a trade-war after the war of human slaughter, or are they merely "throwing a bluff" that can be seen through even before it is formally made? The question is asked by several editors with reference to the Economic Conference held by representatives of the Allied nations in Paris, early in June, when restrictive trade-regulations against enemy nations were outlined in three groups, the first to be effective during the war, the second in the reconstruction period after it, and the third in permanency. This means carrying on with greater energy than ever before, observes the Salt Lake *Tribune*, the economic contests which developed into armed warfare. In fact, the Allies propose to "strengthen and widen their preparedness for repetition of the war," according to this journal, which adds that "this disposition, and the fact that it will be necessary to make new commercial treaties with every European nation after the war, are matters that should deeply concern the United States Government and people." The United States has kept out of the war of cannon and machine guns in Europe, the Chicago *Post* says, but "it can not keep out of this war," and while it is well enough to argue that the Allies will have difficulty in achieving their aim, "our problem is to determine the part we must take for the interest of America." The peril which menaces us, according to the Brooklyn *Eagle*, is that—

"If Russia agrees to take what she needs in manufactured goods and machinery from Japan or Great Britain, she will take nothing from us. The fear that we may be barred from the Orient, including China, is a well-grounded one. It is only one step to the trade coercion of South-American countries. The Senate and the President should determine on protective measures and the House should cooperate with them. Promptness and intelligent firmness are strongly to be recommended."

And, in fact, we read in a Washington dispatch to the New York *American* that the Administration is "considering the necessity of early enactment of legislation to protect the United States against the economic combination of the Allied Powers." The dispatch reports further that in the discussion of the issue in the Senate, the Chairman of the Foriegn Relations Committee, Senator Stone, said:

"The chief mutual purpose of the Allied nations is to wage a commercial war against Germany after Germany shall have been defeated. There has been no attempt to disguise their purpose.

"Perhaps it would be only natural for these nations, victorious in war, to turn a cold, icy face to America and all the rest of the world—crush Germany industrially as well as physcially—and join in a common effort to rebuild their shattered fortunes by concerted action, without deference to other nations.

"That policy would be short-sighted, resulting in retaliatory measures, and wounded nations would suffer most if they entered upon a struggle with the neutral nations who might be most helpful to them in a time of such dire stress."

But there is "wide-spread skepticism as to the sincerity of the Allies' announcement," we learn from the Minneapolis *Journal*, which, with other unbelieving dailies, asserts that these Powers "can not really expect to isolate the hundred and fifteen millions of thrifty and industrious people who inhabit Central Europe," nor can they really believe that when the war is over they can "sentence these people to industrial servitude." Then *The Journal* sums up the plan of the Allied Economic Conference as follows:

"First, while the war lasts, complete cessation of all trade with enemy countries, and complete economic cooperation of the Allies with one another.

"Secondly, for an indefinite period of reconstruction after the war, a joint defensive boycott of the Central Powers, together with an elaborate policy of developing the Allied countries in producing everything they need.

"Thirdly, permanent tariffs and commercial arrangements,

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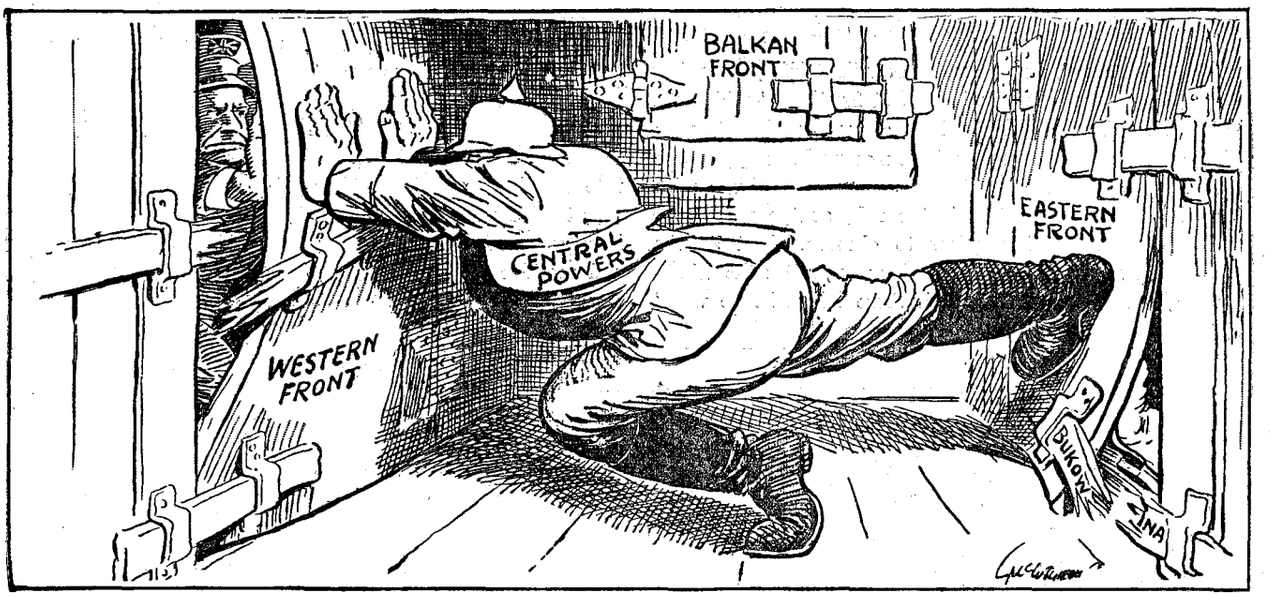

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THE SUPREME TEST. —McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

whereby Germany and Austria are to be so penalized in their trade rivalry with the Allies as to be ruled out of competition."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* points out that as far as the indicated "customs duties or prohibitions" are concerned, it is "quite impossible" to conceive of a coordination between the "widely different fiscal systems of the four principal Allies." Then, apart from the "absurdity of organizing an economic future on a basis of hatred" the interests of the Allies are by *no means the same, because*—

"Russia's geographical position compels a vast proportion of her export trade to be carried on through Germany and Austria, even were Constantinople a free port. In like manner Austria-Hungary and Germany form the most natural outlets for Italian products, and it is difficult to imagine the Italian Government giving its consent to a drastic policy of non-intercourse, such as was outlined at Paris. Then there is the position of Alsace-Lorraine, presumably restored to France, since only on the theory of a complete Allied victory could there be any such economic program thought of as that now under discussion. For the redeemed *Reichsland* the closing of the German market would spell ruin."

The Journal of Commerce informs us further that the "most modest statement" of the economic policy of the Allies regards two things as necessary:

"First, Germany's trade must be brought down from the privileged position which it had managed to acquire before the war to genuine equality with other nations, including neutrals—and the United States. Secondly, Germany must be estopped—that is, prevented—by legal impediment, from continuing her aggressive economic policy—*for with that she has hitherto* prepared her military aggressions. But the privileged position of Germany as to the trade of France and Russia came to an end with the war, and it may be conceded that it will be better for the rest of the world that it should not be renewed. So highly did Germany prize the control which she had secured over Russian commerce, and was gradually establishing over Russian financial enterprise, that the opportunity to dictate a renewal of the very advantageous terms of the commercial treaty with Russia has been cited as one of the impelling causes of the war."

On top of all this home comment we read in London press dispatches that the commercial alliance against the Central Powers is "suffering an eclipse" despite the fact that the British Government has approved of the resolutions of the Paris conference. Free-trade publicists and editors, including Viscount Bryce, have issued a manifesto to the effect that no reason exists for changing Great Britain's fiscal policy after the war, and contending that war has proved the strength of free trade and the weakness of protection at home and abroad.

GERMANY AT BAY

NEVER BEFORE, as a German paper notes, have the Allies been able to drive at Germany from all sides at once, and the situation is frankly recognized in the Fatherland as serious. Signs of anxiety are seen by some of our press in a dispatch, passed by the German censor, from Karl H. von Wiegand, the Berlin correspondent of the New York *World.* His letter impels the New York *Times* to say, "if von Wiegand talks in this way, the end must be nearer than had been thought." For Mr. von Wiegand has long proved himself "a faithful reflector of military sentiment and opinion in Germany. He is impregnated with it," *The Times* tells us, and "repeats what he hears with entire fidelity and not the slightest consideration for how it will strike outsiders." That the German authorities are preparing the people for the "inevitable," this journal notes further, is "at least suggested" in Mr. von Wiegand's statement, that while almost no information is published giving the German side, the German newspapers are allowed to print long reports from French and British sources. This "inevitable," however, is not so very near, according to the New York *Evening Sun*, which thinks that "the Entente can not overwhelm the Teutons this year." Mr. von Wiegand reminds us that "now for the first time in the war the military initiative has passed to the other side," and adds:

"Germany is fighting on the defensive almost everywhere; even westward of Lutsk, Linsingen's counter-offensive has slowed down. Only at Verdun the German Crown Prince is keeping up a slow, but strong offensive pressure, gaining ground literally foot by foot, and even the combined offensives of the Allies East and West have not yet been able to divert the Germans from that goal.

"Germany is fighting day and night against superior numbers in the West, with a heroism and bravery to which the other side is giving a lavish tribute of praise. In the East the thin, anemic line of Hindenburg, Leopold, Linsingen, and Bothmer is struggling against almost overwhelming odds—often four or five to one. Fresh armies, drummed up out of Russia's hundred and fifty millions and equipped with ammunition from the arsenals of Japan and America, are beating against those thin lines with the ceaselessness of the sea, that can not be otherwise than discouraging to the stoutest hearts."

At the same time, German soldiers are "performing feats of prodigious valor" altho "fed on food that, at the very best, can not have the strength-giving, force-producing properties which the men on the other side have in abundance."

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COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S ARMY

COLONEL ROOSEVELT has been "rounding up a few of the boys who were with me at Santiago," with such good results that, instead of a mere regiment, men enough for a full army division, perhaps a corps, have applied for enlistment as volunteers under the Colonel in case of war with Mexico. In case of war—there's the rub, as the newspaper paragraphers have not been slow to observe. Just as the Colonel has his arrangements well under way, notes the Washington *Star*, "it begins to look as if there would be no war." "Nothing seems to be breaking just right for Colonel Roosevelt this year," observes the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, "and the Mexican provisional Government is getting to be so blamed conciliatory that he may not even have a chance to march proudly down to the border with his 12,000 men, and fight, and bleed, and write round robins for his country." In fact, it has been announced in behalf of the Colonel that the work of organization has been discontinued for the present because of the peaceful outlook.

Colonel Roosevelt made a formal offer to the Government of a division of volunteer troops, and, according to the New York *Times*, Secretary Baker intimated that the application would be allowed in case of hostilities. Then, to quote *The Times*, "on a call for volunteers, the Colonel will become a Major-General and will be in command of more than 20,000 soldiers." The Colonel, we read, explained everything to the War Department, designating officers he would like to have serve under him. His brigade commanders were to be Rear-Admiral Winslow, who retires next week, and regular Army officers now in active service. Ex-Secretary of War Stimson was slated as Chief Quartermaster. Others mentioned for officers were: Vice-Presidential nominee John M. Parker, Robert Bacon, Seth Bullock, and Major Groome, of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary. Only unmarried men or those of independent means between the ages of twenty and thirty were to be taken as privates, for Colonel Roosevelt said in his Oyster Bay Independence Day speech: "I won't take any married man with a family dependent on him." There were to be cavalry, artillery, and machine gunners with the infantry. Horses were being assembled, according to *The Times*' story, aeroplanes and aviators were promised, as were also field-ambulances, field-telephones, and the like. The mobilization was to take place at Fort Sill, Okla., we read, within a time-limit of thirty days. The idea of the "T. R. Division," says *The Times*, "was conceived a year ago, at the time of the *Lusitania* sinking. It was designed at that time for possible use against Germany."

So many applications have been received that the men in this possible army division would probably be all picked men, of military training, or at least able to shoot, ride, and take care of themselves in the open. At the Colonel's office in New York, Regis H. Post, once Governor-General of Porto Rico, has been "attending to the flood of letters which pours in by every mail," and, according to the New York *Evening Sun*, "the same story comes from Oyster Bay. Applications by the basketful and the truck-load threaten to swamp the correspondence machinery at that interesting lodge on Long Island's north shore." And *The Evening Sun* concludes: "It is with unselfish eagerness for national service that these applications are made, and that they should center about Colonel Roosevelt, however openly flattering, is a genuine tribute to the man and what he stands for." "Whether this division in the making ever gets into the hot deserts of gila monsters and tarantulas or not," says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "its formation will reassert in an easy and comfortable age those ideals of allegiance to duty and sacrifice of self which will help to keep America from the slough of materialism and the sensual sty." The Government, thinks this editor, "ought to jump at such a chance of securing a valuable addition to its too scanty army." And as for Colonel Roosevelt:

"He unquestionably has a natural capacity for military service, and he may be trusted to put all his experience in the field to the best use. More than this, he has that natural gift for leadership which often avails more than technical efficiency. His men will trust him and follow him with a compelling enthusiasm. It may be doubted if any other private citizen could have gone to work as he has done and raised such a force in so short a time. It is a patriotic achievement of a very high order."

COMPETITION.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

In case of war, says the Syracuse *Herald*, the effect of the Colonel's action, "in the moral as well as the military sense, would be immense." Besides his own picked force, his example "would be an inestimable aid to recruiting if additional volunteers should be necessary."

But while Republican writers are duly imprest by the spirit of both the "Major-General" and those who would follow him to battle, the Democratic New York *World* and the Socialist New York *Call* are moved to scorn and ironic speech. Sure, says *The Call*, since Roosevelt fought in "two battles eighteen years ago" and has "devoted about one-twentieth of his spare time since then to military affairs," he is "just the man to be a Major-General right off the bat." Why, concludes the scoffing editor, "it is ludicrous; it is the greatest joke in the career of this colossal political Dr. Cook." And the Charleston *News and Courier* is moved to serious protest:

"There is no good reason why Colonel Roosevelt should be made a major-general of volunteers in the event of war with Mexico, and there are excellent reasons why he should not be given such a commission.

"In the first place, he is not nearly so well equipped as a number of other men who are available. The United States has not as many trained officers of the lower grade as it ought to have, but there are in the Army a considerable number of trained officers of higher rank who are much better fitted to take command of the volunteer divisions than Colonel Roosevelt.

"Since this war, if there is to be a war, is to be run for nobody's advertisement, but in the way that will best serve the country's welfare, Colonel Roosevelt need not expect that he will be given precedence over these men. . . . . .

"Volunteers can be secured without Colonel Roosevelt's aid if volunteers are needed; and if the Colonel wishes to serve the country in a military capacity, he has no right to insist that high rank and lofty position be bestowed upon him to the exclusion of more efficient men."

The Public (Chicago), distrusting Mr. Roosevelt's military ability, declares that "human life is too precious to be used in turning colonels into generals."

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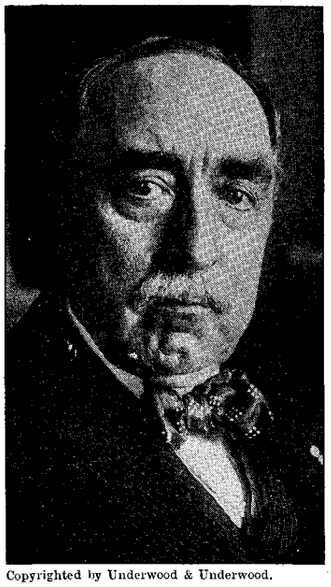

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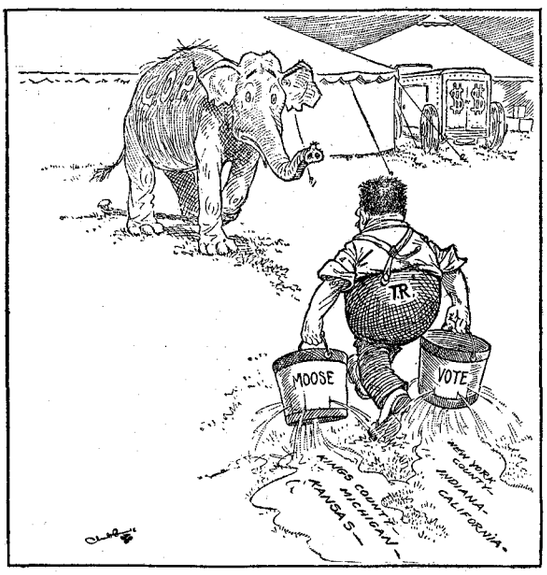
WILLIAM R. WILLCOX,
Mr. Hughes's campaign manager.



WATERING THE ELEPHANT.
—Clubb in the Rochester *Herald*.

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VANCE C. M'CORMICK
Mr. Wilson's campaign manager.

THREE SINCERE FRIENDS OF THE PROGRESSIVES.

BIDDING FOR THE PROGRESSIVE VOTE

IN THE VERY HOUR of its death, the Progressive party won a double victory, says the Newark *News* (Ind.), for both of the major parties and both candidates "are fully alive to the fact that the demise of the Progressive party does not mean the extinction of the Progressive spirit, and each is competing with the other in offering hostages to the Progressive vote." This is evidenced, according to *The News* and other observers, by the characters of both platforms and candidates, by the candidates' choice of campaign managers, and by the acts of these managers. William R. Willcox, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, are characterized as "organization men," but "antimachine men," and both are after the former Progressives. Both parties have provided non-partizan voters' leagues for those Progressives and independents who wish to support the candidate without joining the party.

Mr. Willcox has been postmaster of New York and Chairman of the Public Service Commission which planned the city's new subway system, and as an official appointee, in turn, of Roosevelt and Hughes, he "peculiarly typifies the reunion of the Republican and Progressive parties," so it seems to the Syracuse *Herald* (Ind.). Besides his personal confidence in the man, writes Mr. H. N. Hall in the New York *World*, Mr. Hughes looks upon Mr. Willcox as "the best man in sight to harmonize the sadly dislocated and divergent elements of what was once the most homogeneous political organization in the world." Mr. Willcox is quoted by this writer as saying optimistically:

"We start in with a united Republican party behind Mr. Hughes. Whatever cleavage may have existed during the past four years is now happily healed, and we face the future with a united front. The splendid example of Colonel Roosevelt will be an inspiration not only to those who followed him in the Progressive party, but also to all good Americans. . . . . .

"The result is as certain as anything can be in politics."

"Lots of Progressives have come in" to see Mr. Willcox since he settled in his New York headquarters, he says, and they are being greeted, not as "erring brethren returning," but as those whose cooperation in a common cause is heartily welcomed. "The past is dead," said Mr. Willcox to a New York *Times* reporter, "and, as far as I am concerned, buried." Perhaps to bury it deeper, the Republican candidate and his campaign manager have picked the campaign committee, which the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) describes as follows:

"There are seventeen members, six of them well-known Progressives—George W. Perkins, late head of the Progressive National Committee, and chief financial supporter of that party; Everett Colby, the leading New Jersey Progressive; James R. Garfield, of Ohio, who was a member of the Roosevelt cabinet; Chester H. Rowell, of California, personal friend of Governor Johnson; Oscar S. Straus, who was the Progressive candidate for Governor of New York four years ago, and Harold L. Ickes, of Illinois. The eleven Republican members are John P. Adams, of Iowa; W. H. Crocker, of California; F. W. Estabrook, of New Hampshire; James A. Hemenway, of Indiana; A. T. Hert, of Kentucky; R. B. Howell, of Nebraska; Albert H. Martin, of Virginia; Herbert Parsons, of New York; S. A. Perkins, of Washington; Charles B. Warren, of Michigan, and Ralph E. Williams, of Oregon."

Conspicuous work will be found for other Progressive leaders, and the "Old-Guard" Republicans, prominent in 1912, are, so far, figuring rather inconspicuously in the Hughes plans. It is manifest, *The Republican* concludes, "that the purpose of Mr. Hughes and the rest is to grease the ways for the return of the Bull Moose contingent."

But it is evident that some Progressives will not follow Hughes. In New York and Brooklyn county committees have repudiated the action of the National Committee and have told Progressives to vote as they please. Groups of Progressives in Indiana, Michigan, and several Southern and Western States have done likewise. Vice-Presidential nominee John M. Parker has suggested a new Chicago convention and a new independent ticket. Bainbridge Colby has said pleasant things about Mr. Wilson, and Francis J. Heney is openly supporting him. Democratic hopes of decisive Progressive support are well phrased in the words of Chairman McCormick: "I have already received assurance of sufficient Progressive support to make the reelection of President Wilson certain." Mr. McCormick, who has led the Progressive element of his party in Pennsylvania, and who has a good record as a reformer in politics, is said to be considering the appointment of former Progressives, who have declared for Wilson, upon his campaign committee.

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In a New York *World* interview, Mr. McCormick is quoted as saying:

"There is no doubt in my mind that the majority of the Progressives, the rank and file, will line up for Wilson. A Progressive Republican is really a Democrat. The Republican party is fundamentally reactionary, and is to-day again completely under the control of the special interests and of men who place property rights above human rights. . . . . .

"When I was running for Governor of Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket, the Progressives supported me and Colonel Roosevelt stumped the State on my behalf. The thousands of Progressives, men and women, who, with tear-dimmed eyes, sang 'Onward, Christian Soldiers!' were true political revivalists; they were fighting for principle, for social justice, and civic righteousness. I can't believe that they can be stand-patted, that they will ever go back and sing 'Hail! Hail! the Gang's All Here!' under the leadership of Murray Crane and Penrose and Smoot."

The "biggest political fact in the world to-day," declares the Chicago *Journal*, is that "Mr. Roosevelt can not deliver the Progressive vote." This hopeful Democratic dictum is echoed by a host of Democratic dailies, such as the Boston *Post*, Brooklyn *Citizen*, Albany *Times-Union*, Buffalo *Enquirer*, Philadelphia *Record*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and New Orleans *Times-Picayune*.

In Republican circles it is conceded that some Progressives, especially those who were originally Democrats, like Mr. Heney, will support Wilson. They also remember that there are full three months before election day, and that the voices of "leaders" in August may not be a safe basis for judging what the votes of the rank and file will be in November. Yet most Republican editors profess to believe that the Progressive vote for Wilson will be almost negligible, and the New York *Evening Post*, after admitting the conspicuous existence of an element in the Progressive party which "will find the Republican prominence of Crane and Barnes, Root and Penrose, too bitter a pill to be swallowed," comes to this conclusion:

"It has always been granted that an irreconcilable rump would cherish the hope of a permanent third party or join the Democrats; and it must be remembered that the decisions of Progressive 'leaders' one way or the other will count for little. Only one Progressive leader had a personal following of consequence; and there is every reason to believe that the party's general alinement is already with the Republicans."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

SPARE the rod and spoil the Mexican.—*Boston Transcript.*

WHAT Mexico needs is the little rift within the loot.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WHENEVER President Wilson gets in fighting mood his recoil is terrific.—*Brooklyn Times.*

TRENCHES should give Europe a wonderful subway system after the war.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THOSE at Armageddon, without return tickets, can not be blamed for feeling grouchy.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE G. O. P., having had his broken leg set, is now attending strictly to his knitting.—*Boston Transcript.*

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE gets a second term at Sing Sing, but he will not take an appeal.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

As we understand it, "pork" is the money expended on public improvements in some other town.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

IF our peevish militiamen have to come back without their war we advise Mr. Wilson to postpone the recall until after the November elections.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE dissolution of the Progressive party shows what invariably happens to an organization that provides neither pork nor offices.—*Muskogee (Okla.) Times-Democrat.*

MR. TAFT says: "I am for Judge Hughes, and want to see him elected. I shall do all I can to assist him. Monday I shall go to Murray Bay, Canada, for three months."—*Grand Rapids News.*

THE extent of the Colonel's opposition to Mr. Wilson was not realized until it developed that it was on that account that he declined to run again.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE case of Thomas Mott Osborne, reappointed warden of Sing Sing, shows what any determined man can do when he is resolved to break into prison.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

ALLOWING Mrs. Villa to cross the border into Mexico was a master-stroke on the part of the military authorities who have been unable to punish the bandit otherwise.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

IF Roosevelt is organizing a division to fight under his direction in Mexico, it is a grave question whether President Wilson has a right to settle our troubles with Mexico without war.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

THERE seems to be no way to force Hetty Green's estate to pay a tax to the law and order that have protected it all these years, and yet some people claim they don't understand why Socialism spreads so.—*Boston Transcript.*

THOSE German soldiers who surrendered on the Western front because they would be more valuable to Germany alive than dead seem to have forgotten all about the interests of the Hohenzollern dynasty.—*New York World.*

HOW they all love the Progressives now!—*Indianapolis Star.*

Deutschland unter alles is the *U*-boat motto.—*Springfield Republican.*

T. R. wants to lead a division; doubtless on his experience in 1912.—*Wall Street Journal.*

U-BOAT activity seems to excite professional rivalry in the shark.—*Wall Street Journal.*

DIPLOMACY as a substitute for war wouldn't be so bad if we had any diplomacy.—*Boston Transcript.*

ACCORDING to the new plan the Irish are going to rule Ireland and help rule England.—*Brooklyn Times.*

DEMOCRATS, in their disappointment and wild anger, talk as if Colonel Roosevelt had deserted them.—*Toledo Blade.*

MARSE HENRY wants to take the northern part of Mexico, just as tho we wouldn't still have a border.—*Washington Post.*

"BRITISH diplomacy successful in Greece," says a head-line. Not to mention the British Navy.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

COLONEL ROOSEVELT wants to organize a regiment to fight the Mexicans, but why the regiment?—*Portland (Me.) Sunday Telegram.*

A BRYAN may conceive the idea of raising an army of Americans over night, but it will take a Roosevelt to carry it out.—*Boston Transcript.*

IF granted the privilege of shooting American soldiers, the Carranzistas are perfectly willing, one infers, to return all the soldier-targets they happen to capture intact.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

SOMETHING tells us that before our militiamen finally reached the border in those Boston & Maine day-coaches they found some means of prying open the windows.—*Boston Transcript.*

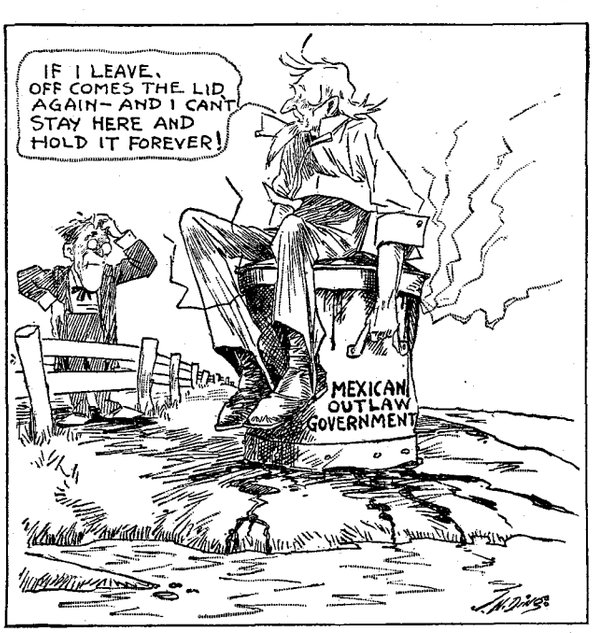
IF Roosevelt organizes a division of 12,000 men for service in Mexico, we expect to see him turn it into a political party and run for the Presidency again.—*New Orleans States.*

THE experiment of making the Republican North pay the whole income tax proved such a success that those Southern Congressmen seem to have been encouraged to double the dose.—*Boston Transcript.*

IT must be distressing to Mr. Wilson to realize that, regardless of how he handles the Mexican crisis, the Colonel's next magazine-article will show how it was exactly the wrong thing to do.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THERE is some reason to believe that, after the November election, Mr. Hughes may have grounds upon which to base a suit against the Colonel for non-delivery of the Progressive party.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

OYSTER BAY reports that hundreds are eager to enlist in the volunteer division that Colonel Roosevelt talks of organizing. Perhaps they are Progressives who would rather fight than vote for Hughes.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*



STRANGE NO ONE SEEMS TO THINK OF RENOVATING THE CAN.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

AN OFFENSIVE IN PROGRESS. From *L'Illustration* (Paris).

This drawing made by an eye-witness in the French trenches shows the troops of the Republic advancing to the attack after the artillery preparation has ceased. Note the huge shell-hole at the right of the picture where the German trenches have been destroyed by the big guns behind the French lines, and observe the manner in which the troops attack wave after wave.

THEORY AND PRACTISE IN THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE

THE CRISIS OF THE WAR has come with the concerted Allied offensive in the East and West, says the London *Observer*, and we find Major Moraht, the military critic of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, taking the same view, when he says, "Our enemies, like ourselves, now stand on the pinnacle of their strained endeavors"; while the *Frankfurter Zeitung* remarks, "We are all clear on one point, that the time is critical, and we must depend more than ever upon the superiority of our leadership." This implication of the Frankfort organ that the Teutonic superiority in man-power no longer exists bears out the views of an English reserve officer, who, writing in the London *Fortnightly Review*, a month or more before the Allied offensive had begun, painted a remarkably accurate picture of what would happen when once the Allies girded themselves for the attack. He selects this summer as the time for an offensive, arguing that the Allies now have the superiority of numbers. He says:

"The main facts seem to be that our troops are now superior as tactical and mobile units to those of the enemy, and that we should possess a great superiority of force. The German troops on the Western front are usually estimated at 2,000,000, but they could be, and no doubt would be, considerably reenforced in view of an attack being directed against them shortly. None the less they would still be very inferior in point of numbers. The French armies on the Western front can not be less than 2,000,000 strong, probably they are more, while the Prime Minister has told us that at the end of 1915 we had a million men available for the firing-line in France. During the spring months there ought to have been a steady flow of the new armies across the Channel, and this should counterbalance, or more than counterbalance, any reenforcements either of first-line or newly raised enemy troops which can be moved up during the same period. At the lowest estimate, then, we should be able to put three Anglo-French soldiers against two Germans, while a concentration of 2 to 1 on the sectors selected for attack could be made with complete safety to the rest of the line. This estimate errs very greatly on the side of prudence—for 3 to 1 or 4 to 1 would be a more probable figure at the decisive points."

He contends that the Allies possess the three things necessary for a successful advance, namely, "a greater numerical force; enough shells; and an army not inferior in courage, skill, and administration to the Germans." The ideal attack is then described, and in this case the actual events seem to have followed the theoretical lines laid down with singular accuracy. He writes:

"The ideal attack must combine a great variety of operations, the majority of which must be carried out effectively. In the first place, the enemy must remain uncertain as to the precise point of danger. In the second place, the artillery preparation must so far abolish the resistance of machine guns, infantry-fire, and wire entanglements, not on one line of the defense, but on all the lines of the defense, as to make the advance of infantry practicable at most points. Finally, the thrust must be made on a sufficiently wide front to prevent the victorious regiments being hopelessly enfiladed from either flank at the very moment of their triumph. Even then everything is not gained unless the attackers still retain sufficient strength and cohesion to repel a counter-attack or to go straight on as the circumstances dictate.

"To possess these assets implies that they not only possess a very high sense of discipline, but that the arrangements for sending up reenforcements, rations, and ammunition have been carried out with precision and success. Granted all this, and the German front will be hopelessly broken over a front of, say, ten to twenty miles. Such a breakage in a line over three hundred miles long means far more than the retirement of the defending force to a new position a few miles in the rear. The ablest General Staff in the world could not guarantee to get its whole line back intact such a short distance in the pell-mell and confusion of retreat, in which attackers and defenders would be hopelessly mixed up together, without risking whole army corps being left behind, enfiladed, outflanked, or even surrounded. Nothing but a prolonged and rapid rearward movement could save the situation."

Turning from theory to practise, we find a detailed description of the "artillery preparation" from the pen of one of the editors of the *Berliner Zeitung am Mittag*, who was an eye-witness of the advance. He gives us this vivid picture of the destruction wrought by the incessant big-gun fire that precedes the attack:

"The second day's bombardment brought another surprize in the shape of aerial mines of unheard-of calibers, which were thrown in incredible numbers. The explosion of the first air-torpedo shattered, by its tremendous detonation, the windows of the bomb-proofs, and threw up a massive pillar of black earth—perhaps a hundred yards. This showered the whole neighborhood with roofs, bricks, and earth. This was a regular Vesuvius eruption.

"The destructive effects of this uninterrupted throwing of the heaviest mines were almost immediately visible. . . . The work of day and night for nine months was destroyed in a few minutes. Report after report arrived of bomb-proofs demolished by aerial torpedoes burying the inmates. The trenches became rapidly leveled; communication between the sections was

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difficult. The third lines were so heavily shelled that it was impossible to traverse them."

The Allied offensive was certainly not unexpected by the Central Powers, for, two days before it began, we find the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* predicting its failure, and asking:

"Why does not England help the French? There is much talk of an impending English offensive. We could desire nothing better than that it should come, so that it could be hit on the head so violently and so thoroughly that even the most stupid Frenchman could no longer dare to build upon the great but nebulous help of the English Army of millions, and to expect from it the great revolution. For what the Frenchman does not yet know the Englishman already knows quite well—that he will only bleed in vain if he tries to relieve the French at Verdun. It is no longer possible to drive us by force out of Flanders, northern France, and Belgium. So the war of exhaustion is turning against those who invented it."

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MAKING THE CURTAIN OF FIRE.

The first official photograph of the British push against the Germans on the Somme, showing the artillery in action.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* is equally certain that, while the Allied drive is for the moment unpleasant, no serious reverse of the German arms is likely. It remarks:

"We believe that when the English really make up their minds to undertake a great strategical offensive the end of the British Army will certainly be in sight. We do not wish to underrate the seriousness of such a fight. Neither, on the other hand, do we want to allow the British to frighten us. The British Army has not, and never will, have the operative strength to drive us out of northern France and Belgium."

For two years, whether by right of might or by the deliberate policy of the Allies, the "initiative" has belonged to the Germans. This power to inaugurate an offensive at will is held by all military text-books to be of great advantage to its possessor, and the London papers jubilantly assert that this advantage has now passed to the Allies. The London *Daily News* lays considerable stress on this and the possible moral effect it may have upon the Teutonic armies, but is not blind to the difficulties that lie ahead. It says:

"The fact that Germany has lost the offensive does not mean that she is not still a formidable foe. We can not tell what her temper may be under the shadow of defeat—whether she will fight to the last ditch, or seek to save the utmost from the wreckage. It is enough to know that the great current of the war has changed, and that, humanly speaking, there is no power visible that can turn the current back into the old channels. The end may still be far off; we can not tell. But to-day we know that victory is assured."

The London *Morning Post* also thinks that the end is still distant:

"The task confronting the Allies is long, bloody, and difficult. The people at home must steel themselves to the painful fact that the offensive must involve heavy losses. The end is not in sight, but the thing must be fought to a finish, and we shall see to it that the sacrifices are not made in vain."

BLEEDING FRANCE TO DEATH

THE REAL SECRET of the Allied offensive of July 1 is not to be found on the Somme, but at Verdun, in the opinion of numerous experts, both German and French. In the long struggle before the French fortress there has been a constant drain of men on both sides, and now one French authority, at least, admits that France can not stand the strain any longer. On the German side the loss may have been as heavy, but it is contended that the man-power of the Teutonic armies is greater than that of the Republic of the West. The fall of Verdun is confidently predicted in the German press, and, even after the Allied offensive on the Somme had begun, we find Major von Schreibershofen stating in the *Münchner Neueste Nachrichten* that the capture of the fortress is now merely a matter of days. He says:

"After storming Fort Douaumont and the works of Vaux farther south, an attack was made on the works of Thiaumont, which were captured by a victorious advance of the German troops. The capture of the enemy work itself was a great success, which was further increased by taking all the neighboring positions. In this way the French again lost a considerable part of their foreground and have to a great degree been thrown back upon their inner girdle of forts. In spite of all their efforts in bringing up heavy reenforcements, the French are not in a position to dominate their front. . . . . .

"A characteristic feature of the German attack before Verdun consists therefore in the fact that now the greater part of the outer line of forts in this section has been stormed and the foremost German troops have come quite close to the inner line of defense. Extraordinarily favorable conditions for the continuance of the battle have therefore been brought about."

Whether Verdun falls or not, says General von Blume in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, the object of the German strategists has been gained:

"The capture of Verdun, it is true, is also an objective, but the main aim of the offensive is the French Army, of which about half, with a very large number of guns, now faces us, while the other half is also on parts of the long French front from Belfort to the Somme, with smaller forces in Africa and on the Vardar. The French have no further reserves to speak of. On the other hand, we know we are strong enough to reach our goal at Verdun and, in conjunction with our Allies, to meet any requirements that may arise from the general situation."

Turning now to the French press, we find some extraordinarily frank admissions made by Mr. Jean Herbette in the *Echo de Paris*, and, more extraordinary still, passed by the French censor. He says that in the struggle before Verdun France has slowly been bleeding to death, and proceeds:

"It is said that no people in the world would be free unless Germany came out of this war vanquished. That is true;

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but would the peoples be free if France came out of it bled to death? Hitherto this point of view has hardly been exprest in the French press, but it should be known that it is being exprest by every Frenchman. We shall not be compromising the cause of the Allies by giving it free utterance. On the contrary, we shall be serving it."

He goes on to say that the time has come for the allies of France to relieve the pressure at Verdun, and argues:

"If France were annihilated, all the Allies would be doomed to annihilation. If France is victorious, all the Allies are sure of victory. It is necessary that each, according to its means, should take part, far off or near at hand, in this Franco-German struggle in which the fate of each is at stake. France has loyal and courageous allies. They have been thinking these things. That is why they can be said without inconvenience.

"Unfortunately, as everybody now knows, the numerical superiority of the French is more than counterbalanced by the German superiority in material, particularly heavy artillery, and the French are hampered by their great inferiority to the Germans in the matter of railways. The Germans are, of course, well aware of these facts, and there can be little doubt that the chief object of their continued efforts at Verdun is to use up the French Army."

A NEW SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN?

A PERSISTENT AGITATION for a renewal of the old-style submarine warfare is being waged in Germany and has received the powerful backing of the Navy League, the Conservatives, and almost all the National Liberals. They argue that the use of the submarine was given up under a tacit, but well-understood, "gentleman's agreement" with America, under which the United States was to use its good offices with Great Britain to mitigate the severity of the naval blockade, and secure the right to export American raw materials, especially cotton, to Germany. America, they say, has not done her part, and thus Germany is freed from any obligations to Washington. This point of view is succinctly exprest by Count Ernst zu Reventlow in the *Berliner Tageszeitung*, where he demands the renewal of the submarine campaign, because—

"There is now no hope that the United States will demand from England the freedom of the seas in exchange for the abandonment of submarine warfare by Germany. It also had been hoped that the United States would insure the unfettered transport to Germany of raw materials from America, especially cotton, the cessation of American war-supplies to Germany's enemies, or the dispatch of similar supplies to Germany. Moreover, it was hoped that the United States would cease directly or indirectly to support Germany's enemies with money, and a German-American loan also was suggested.

"None of these hopes has been fulfilled. Neither cotton nor any other raw material has reached Germany, and not the slightest effort has been made by Washington to carry these projects through. America's munitions-trade with Germany's enemies is as flourishing as ever, and the suggested financial *débâcle* in England has not occurred, and is not even in sight."

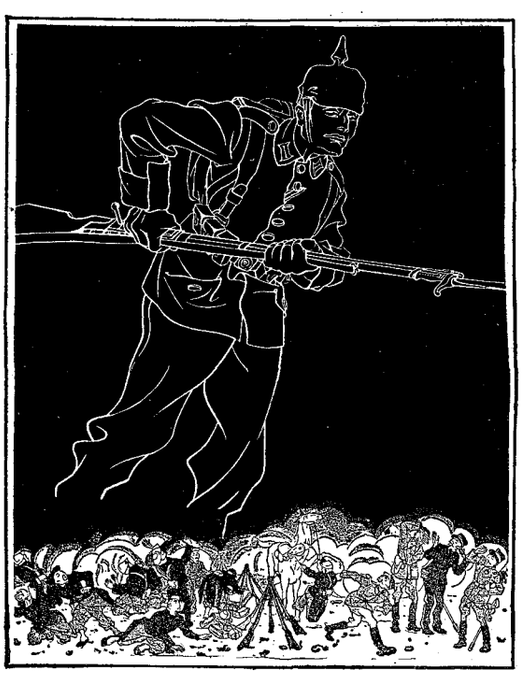
The semiofficial *Berliner Lokal Anzeiger*, while it does not urge this step editorially, features a pro-submarine article by Prof. Alfred Manes, an authority on British sea-power, in which he says:

"An impartial survey of the lack of tonnage and of its significance for England's weal and wo demonstrates that the mercantile marine may, in some circumstances, become of even greater importance than the Navy. It is quite clear that England can be destroyed if she is deprived of her mercantile marine, even supposing she kept her Navy intact. In England itself there is no hesitation in publicly admitting that, so far, no means have been invented of combating the submarine menace except diplomatic intrigue with America."

Still more significant is the conversion of the *Berliner Tagesblatt* to the views of the "submarine party," for until now this journal, like the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, has always been a consistent opponent of "ruthless" submarine war. Now, however, its naval expert, Captain Persius, notes the decision of the Allies to abrogate the Declaration of London, accuses them of "throwing unconditionally overboard all international usages and laws," and declares:

"Here the question of submarine war on merchantmen emerges again. From the standpoint of the naval expert the submarine weapon is undoubtedly the one which both qualitatively and quantitatively is sufficiently available for us and thoroughly suited to meet the eventualities that will arise from a complete abrogation of the provisions of the London Declaration. Numerous submarines, ruthlessly employed, will force England either to return to the path of international law or give up the whole game as a result of her economic need.

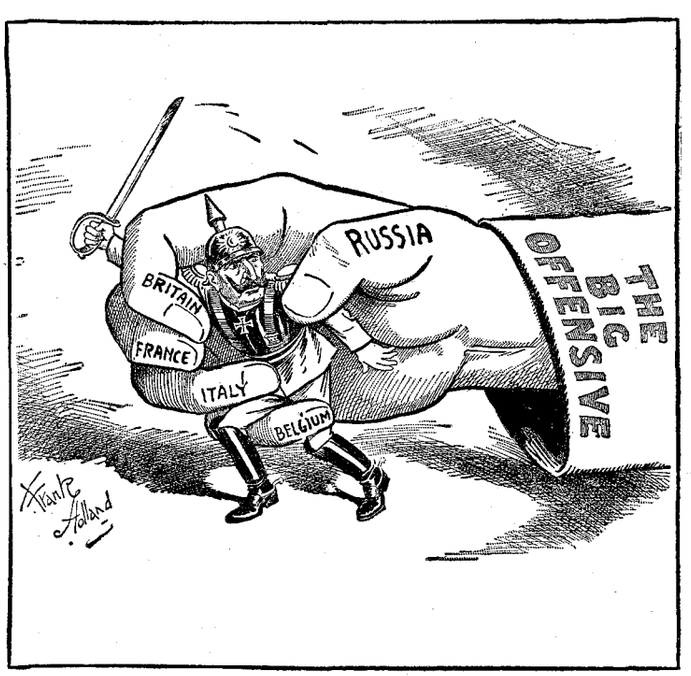
"It must be borne in mind that this pressure can only be



THE SPIRIT OF THE OFFENSIVE.

This is the sort of offensive that the French will finally get.

—© *Ulk* (Berlin).



THE FINGERS OF FATE.

The grip begins to tighten.

—*John Bull* (London).

THE BIG PUSH: AS SEEN IN BERLIN AND LONDON.

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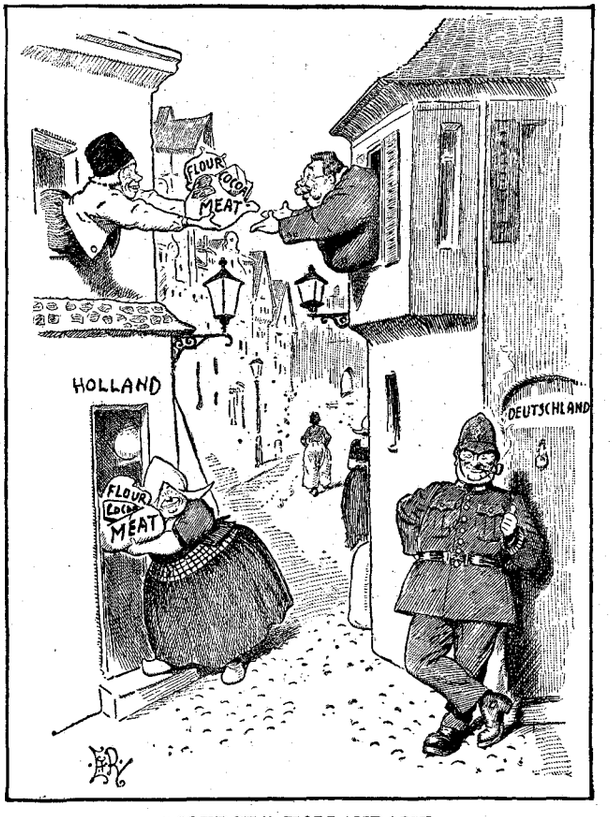
exerted by corresponding force—by an overpowering mobilization of submarines which can inflict sufficiently deep wounds on England's merchant-shipping. The question is whether our Government will make use of the reservation in the matter of submarine-warfare which it expresst to the United States. Will the Washington Government, as the most powerful representative of the neutrals, protest against the decisions of our enemies? After our experiences so far, to ask the question is to answer it negatively. Therefore, one will follow the attitude of our Government with deep interest. In England the champions of ruthless warfare have won."

GERMANY SEEN BY A BRITISH VISITOR

THE SAD TALES of privations in Germany that have appeared from time to time in the Allied press seem to have been based upon the vivid imagination of their writers rather than on facts; such, at any rate, is the impression produced by an article in the London *Times* from the pen of "an observer who reached Switzerland a few days ago, after having lived in Germany and enjoyed special facilities for observation since the beginning of the war." The reliability of the picture painted by this "observer" is the more significant when it is realized that he is a distinctly hostile witness. Instead of the war-wearied people the Allied papers have described as clamoring for peace, we find an enthusiastic nation, convinced of ultimate victory, and determined to carry this "war of self-defense" to a successful conclusion. In the *Times* article our observer says:

"Unless I am entirely mistaken—and my experience of life in Germany has been continuous—no essential change in public feeling has taken place among the German masses since the beginning of the war; or, if there has been a change, it has not been in the direction of discouragement. The utmost which ordinary Germans can be got to say is that 'it is high time that peace were made'—but they mean, of course, a German peace, one which shall consolidate and correspond to German victories. They not only feel that they are victorious, but they are firmly persuaded that they can not be beaten."



"SOURCE" HOLLANDAISE.

ROBERT—"Well, nothing has got in through here for months. That fellow inside can't hold out much longer!"

—*Passing Show* (London).

The conviction that this war is one of self-defense—a conviction that the Allied critics find so difficult to understand—is next dealt with, and we are told:

"It must not be supposed that the German people has an uneasy conscience. The Imperial Chancellor's declaration to the Reichstag at the beginning of the war that Germany was 'doing wrong' in invading Belgium was never taken as a confession of guilt. His phrase, that 'necessity knows no law,' meant and still means to Germans that Germany found herself in a condition of what is called *Notwehr*—that is to say, of legitimate self-defense. 'Surrounded by a ring of jealous enemies who had conspired to assail and crush her,' they claimed that her only chance was in breaking through the ring by all possible means and of 'vindicating by the sword her right to free existence.' Statements by people like Harden that Germany wanted war, and made it deliberately, are regarded as heresy. Harden has been badly received by audiences in provincial towns when he has attempted to propound this view. . . . . .

"As time went on the conviction grew and deepened that Germany was fighting for her very existence. Tho obliged by the necessities of the situation to attack, the view constantly inculcated upon the people was that Germany was and is on the defensive. There are no means of getting this notion out of the public mind."

The testimony of this unfriendly bystander to the belief of the German in the certainty of his country's victory is very striking. It runs:

"Now nothing short of thorough military defeat will convince the German people that they can be beaten. Otherwise there will be no peace except on Germany's own terms. The people are prepared to suffer, much as they may dislike the inconvenience to which the war has put them. This is particularly true of states like Bavaria, where I spent some time before leaving the country. If the Bavarians could be given a smashing blow there might be a rapid end of the war, but they are now as persuaded as they were at the beginning that their generals and their soldiers can not be defeated. Even a Prussian defeat would not make much impression in Bavaria unless the Bavarian armies were defeated at the same time."

An acid and reluctant tribute is paid to the efficiency of the Government's organization:

"The Allies may not have noticed how carefully the Berlin Government plays upon the feelings of the various German 'tribes.' To-day it is the Pomeranians, to-morrow the Brandenburgers, next day the Saxons, and then the Bavarians, who are singled out for special praise in the official bulletins. Everything is so organized in every detail by the Government in order to carry out its policy that the public has no opportunity of acquiring views of its own. Popular confidence in official management and in the official accounts of things is still absolute."

On the question of economic pressure and the food-supply our writer considers that it is hopeless for the Allies to expect much in that direction. He writes:

"Economic pressure by itself is unlikely ever to bring Germany to her knees as long as she retains her present sources of supply. But it would be foolish to underestimate the importance of the economic pressure. Given military defeat or the cutting of the Eastern communications or both, the privations which the German people have endured would hasten the collapse of their resistance. . . . . .

"The public generally is prepared for the possibility of another winter of war. Almost any German now says, in reply to a question as to how long he thinks that the war will last, 'I am afraid that we shall have to stand another winter.' He almost always puts it just like that—'I am afraid we shall have to.' What sustains the ordinary public is the constant assurance that, however hard life may be, all the difficulties are only temporary. . . . . .

"At the present moment the worst difficulties are regarded as temporary in an even narrower sense. Everybody, that is to say, is looking for great relief of economic tension as soon as the harvest is got in. As far as the ocular evidence of an ordinary traveler can go, I must confirm the official assurances that the harvest is likely to be a very good one. The crops at present look splendid. In this connection it should be understood that one of the chief objects of the Government in the control of the food-supply is to regulate consumption—not merely to restrict it as much as possible."

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THE DRUG DISEASE

PERSONS WHO ARE ADDICTED to the use of drugs are suffering from a disease. Legislation to lessen the evil is a good deal like the passage of laws against smallpox or typhoid. Cases of this kind should be handled by the medical profession, and the law should help them cure the victim instead of putting obstacles in the way, as is done by much recent legislation. These are the views of Dr. Ernest S. Bishop, of New York, professor of medicine in the Polyclinic Medical School, exprest in an article entitled "The Narcotic Addict, the Physician, and the Law," first contributed to *The Medical Times* (New York, May), and now reprinted in a separate pamphlet. We have space only for the concluding paragraphs. Says Dr. Bishop:

HE FINDS OUR DRUG LAWS DEFECTIVE

Dr. Ernest S. Bishop tells the law-makers that drug-using is a disease.

"The comprehension, study, and investigation of narcotic drug addiction have entered a stage of evolution and development in which new facts and new truths—both as to the addict and to the condition from which he suffers—are being recognized and must be thrashed out, correlated, and coordinated with hitherto existing opinion before too restrictive legislation will be anything but narrow-visioned, premature, and harmful.

"The average physician may be, and admittedly is, inexperienced, inexpert, and untaught in the scientific handling and treatment of narcotic-drug addiction disease. His education and training, however, are the best hope we have for the alleviation of present conditions. Unwise and too restrictive legislation which makes it impracticable or impossible for him to treat a narcotic addict is going to throw a burden upon society and a complexity of problems upon the municipal and State authorities which they will be unable to meet. A campaign of investigation and medical and lay education will require a much shorter time than the amendment or repeal of harmful and unsatisfactory laws, and will be far more effective in its immediate results. The narcotic wards of our great charity-hospitals and the material in them should be thrown open to, and utilized for, honest, unbiased, and trained clinical and sociological study. Recent laboratory experiments with the sera of addicted and non-addicted dogs have proved beyond argument that some substance in the blood of the addict is responsible for the symptomatology and agony of need for a drug of addiction . . . Under present conditions the time is not only ripe, but the demand is imperative, that narcotic drug-addiction disease shall be widely and generally appreciated and studied by competent clinicians, and the practitioner of medicine made familiar with its symptomatology and rational therapeutic control. Those who are framing our laws should, as soon as possible, be made to realize that they are not legislating against the mere continued use of a narcotic drug, but that they are attempting to control by legislation a firmly rooted and deep-seated disease-condition whose incompetent handling spells agony and suffering for the unfortunate patient. They should realize that denial of the drug of addiction to an addict whose addiction-disease mechanism has not been completely arrested spells long-protracted suffering, physical inadequacy, and mental and nervous strain and exhaustion, and the driving of honest and innocent sufferers into conditions and associations and modes of life which are not normally theirs and which are not theirs by choice, instinct, or desire. . . . The ultimate solution of the problem of narcotic drug-addiction is in the hands of the medical men, and it lies in the education of the medical men. Any legal restrictions which drive the care of the addict out of the hands of the honest medical man simply postpones the day when this ideal may be consummated.

"The handling of the addict who is criminal or vicious belongs within the province of the penological authorities, just as does the handling of any other man who is criminal or vicious. The handling of the addict who is fundamentally degenerate, defective, or mentally weak demands the attention of the alienist and neurologist, just as does the handling of any other man who is degenerate or defective. Narcotic drug-addiction disease in the man who is vicious, or criminal, or defective, or degenerate, demands competent and understanding medical attention and treatment, just as does any other disease in the same man.

"Within the province of the law belongs the handling of the criminal and vicious addict, and within the province of the law belongs such remedy as will eradicate illicit and irresponsible and unjustifiable traffic in narcotic drugs. If the illicit trafficker happens to be a physician he should have no more consideration at the hands of the law than any other criminal, and in its action the law should have the complete cooperation of the medical profession. Great care, however, should be taken that the sins of a guilty few are not visited upon the heads of a deserving many. . . . We should be very careful that our laws do not regulate and restrict the honest physician in his treatment of addicts to such an extent as to drive the honest addict out of the hands of the honest physician. Before we have more legislation we should have some education. Those who are handling the legal and lay aspects of narcotic addiction need education just as much as the medical profession needs education. Overemphasis on any aspect resulting in premature, narrow, ill-considered, and ill-advised legislation only increases the complexity of the situation and defers final remedy.

"An immediate provision which is sadly needed is the establishing of some means of supply of the drug in reasonable amounts and at reasonable prices to the present addict who has no source of available supply other than that of illicit commerce. Pending further study and investigation into narcotic drug-addiction disease and the conditions surrounding it, and pending the determination of practical and desirable methods of handling the disease and the conditions, and the provision of adequate accommodations for ultimate cure of the sufferer, legitimate supply of the drug of addiction, in reasonable amounts, fulfils a great economic and sociologic and medical need.

"The suffering from narcotic-drug deprivation leads to more crime and personal degradation in the effort to secure relief than does the mere fact of use of the drug. The legal establishment of a means of cheap and reasonable supply to the present sufferer would be the severest blow to illicit traffic and to under-world commerce and criminal exploitation. . . . . .

"There is no subject upon which philanthropy could more profitably expend its energy and money than upon the foundation of a search and investigation and education institution—an institution not devoted to the persistent seeking for remedy along any special lines, but to investigation into what constitutes present facts and into what constitutes the explanation of the facts which exist.

"We need some institution devoted to the study of narcotic-drug addiction, an institution beyond the reach of bias from any source, which will welcome and weigh, correlate, and coordinate all that is offered to it from whatever source, before we shall have a true appreciation of the whole problem we are facing, and before we shall have adequate remedial measures, medical, legislative, or otherwise."

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BIRCH-BARK OIL

AN APPLICATION to buy all of the bark of black birch on a large watershed in one of the National Forests in the Southern Appalachians has been received by officers in charge, who say that the bark will be used by the mountaineers to make sweet-birch oil, a substitute for oil of wintergreen. A press bulletin issued by the United States Forest Service, from which this information is derived, tells us further that the synthetic oil long used instead of the oils of wintergreen and birch is now more costly to make, owing to the rise in price of salicylic acid, which is its base. For this reason, there is increased demand for the natural birch-oil manufactured in this country. The bulletin goes on to say:

"The oil is largely used for medicinal purposes and for flavoring, and a good demand is said to exist. So-called rheumatism-cures in particular contain comparatively large amounts. Sweet-birch oil has been made in this country for many years and is obtained from the wood and bark of the black birch. The oil is a product of steam-distillation plants, where, in addition to the twigs, bark, and young sprouts of the birch, the entire tree is sometimes used.

"More picturesque, but not very effective, it is said, are the methods employed by the Southern mountaineer. A rough camp and crude distillery are erected near a supply of birch. According to persons who have seen both kinds, the 'still' is not unlike the type sometimes employed in the same locality for making 'blockade' whisky. The camp is anything which will protect the workmen from the weather.

"The bark is peeled from the tree and the rough outer portion is scraped off. It is then broken into small bits and put into the still with water enough to cook it. A fire is started and the resulting steam is led through a pipe and finally condensed. The heavy oil gathers in a receptacle while the water runs off. Three or four men compose the usual crew. One of these spends all of his time at the still, while the others gather and prepare the bark.

"About twenty-two bushels of bark are used for every run, and it is said that this amount yields approximately four pounds of oil. Three or four runs a week can be made.

"The method has been in use for many years, say the officials, and most of the accessible birch in the valleys has been cut. Each year the oil-makers have to go farther back in the mountains. Very often the stills are located in isolated places which can be reached only on foot, and all of the materials for the plant and camp are carried in on the backs of the mountaineers."

Adulteration, it appears, is not confined to the corporation magnates who are so familiar in the newspaper cartoons. The hardy mountaineer of pure American stock has been known to empty the kerosene-can into the kettle when his "cruse of oil" was disappointing. As we are informed:

"It is asserted that manufacturers and dealers are apt to be suspicious of the purity of the oil made in the mountains, because of the ease with which it can be adulterated. Only a chemical analysis will reveal this adulteration, and kerosene, methyl salicylate, and other liquids are often used by unscrupulous people. Last fall several persons in western North Carolina were convicted of this offense.

"The forests in the East, purchased by the Government are reported to contain large quantities of birch and are expected to become an important source of supply. The foresters say that the birch is not a very desirable tree in the Southern mountains. It can seldom be sold for lumber and it occupies ground which could support more valuable timber. Consequently they are glad of an opportunity to dispose of it. The officials state that provision will be made to utilize the tree more closely than has been done in the past, and to regulate the cutting in such a way as to provide for a future supply."

HIS MACHINE SAVES THOUGHT.
Mr. Arthur Blanchard, whose device was adopted in Harvard University.

A "THINKING-MACHINE"

THIS SOMEWHAT STARTLING NAME is given by the inventor to what would seem to be essentially a mechanical device for playing a game popular about half a century ago. In this game, parts of speech were printed on cards of different colors, so that when cards were selected at random and placed according to a specified color-sequence, a sentence was the result. In the thinking-machine the action is not entirely mechanical, as the operator can stop at any word that seems to him to fit in his sentence, which in this case skeletonizes a story, a play, or a moving-picture scenario. For those who are unable to produce a thought until it is suggested by a printed word, the machine may be an excellent stimulant, and it is said to be in use in Harvard University, where it is "bringing forth plays and fiction by the bushel." Whether there is a patented attachment that guarantees quality, we are not told. Says a writer in *Export American Industries* (New York, June):

"In the future, authors of moving-picture scenarios, stories, and plays may use their thumbs and fingers instead of their brains. The idea is the thing in story and play-writing, and the more novel the idea, the greater the success.

"With this thought in mind, a clever young man has invented what he calls a 'Thinking-Machine.' It took a smart Yankee boy to realize the wildest dreams of inventors except that dream of accomplishing perpetual motion.

"The thinking-machine is simplicity itself. Mr. Blanchard decided that there are never more than six situations to be comprehended in a well-rounded story or play. All the thoughts and actions, he says, can be reduced to a simple formula of words, and these words are mechanically drawn from his machine and arranged by it.

"The device is a pasteboard box, 3 by 6 inches and 2 inches deep, containing six printed paper rolls, each wound on a pair of spindles. The ends of the spindles extend through the box and are turned by hand. In the upper part of the box, above each paper roll, is a slot, in which appears one word after another as the roll is turned. On the six rolls are printed, respectively, six remarkably grouped classifications of words. The rolls are arranged in such a manner that as they are turned a story is unfolded and recorded on the face of the box. There are 1,200 different words used, and the inventor says, considering the surprizing number of synonyms in our language, these are sufficient to describe any action necessary.

"The effects wrought by a manipulation of this machine are truly wonderful. For instance, suppose you were a story- or scenario-writer and you got up this morning with a vacant head, but you had to 'put across' a story a day and you did not know what to write about. The little thinking-machine is brought from its closet and set up before you. You start to turn the top spindle and you come to the word

'BEAUTIFUL.'

"That's a good place to stop in, in the early morning under such circumstances. Then you give spindle No. 2 a few twists, and you come to the word

'CANDIDATE.'

"Now this makes sense, and starts the imagination. In these feminist days, you conjure up all sorts of thoughts about a beautiful candidate. It is now time to twist spindle No. 3, and presently there flash the words

'APPEALS TO,'

and you accept the situation because it is so perfectly natural for a beautiful candidate to be appealing.

"Turning spindle No. 4 through a maze of words, you will ultimately come to the line

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'THE PEOPLE.'

"Your beautiful candidate is now appealing to the voters. You can't stop there, and you go on with spindle No. 5. Supposing you permit the spindle to stop at the word

'ADMIRATION.'

"It would be a very delicate and delightful situation for your beautiful candidate to be admired by the people to whom she is appealing, and if you will continue to turn the spindle No. 6 to its logical stopping-point, you will find there the happy climax word,

'ELECTION.'

"Here, then, is the idea for a scenario or story, fit for the embellishing pen of any fiction-writer. The idea is complete, and all that the tired author needs to do to win his daily stipend is fill in the gaps with descriptive words."

Some newspaper items may look as if this machine had been used in devising them, but the writer does not tell us that it has been introduced as yet into this fertile field. The yellow journalist whose stock of ideas is running low, however, should welcome the little thinking-machine. Here are some sample feats it will perform:

"In testing the machine, the inventor turned out the following story-skeletons in less time than the average author would take on a park bench in observation of the throng to dredge up from his mental depths an idea for one magazine yarn.

"Impudent — Player — Taunts — Umpire — Brawl — Expulsion.

"Literary — Adviser — Borrows — From — Author — Explanation—Restoration.

"Brilliant — Atheist — Corrupts — Clergyman — Change —Outcast.

"Parvenu—Backwoodsman — Disowns — Chum — Feud — Poisoned.

"Frisky—Bachelor—Compromises—Housemaid—Chivalry — Betrothal.

"Gullible — Banker — Consults — Humorist — Prank — Bankruptcy.

"Bibulous — Janitor — Encounters — Ghost — Hysteria —Vow.

"Reformed — Burglar — Visits — Banker — Envy — Booty.

"Repulsive — Pirate — Wrongs — Cannibal — Retaliation — Feast.

"Cynical — Foster-parent — Sells — Foundling — Conscience —Atonement.

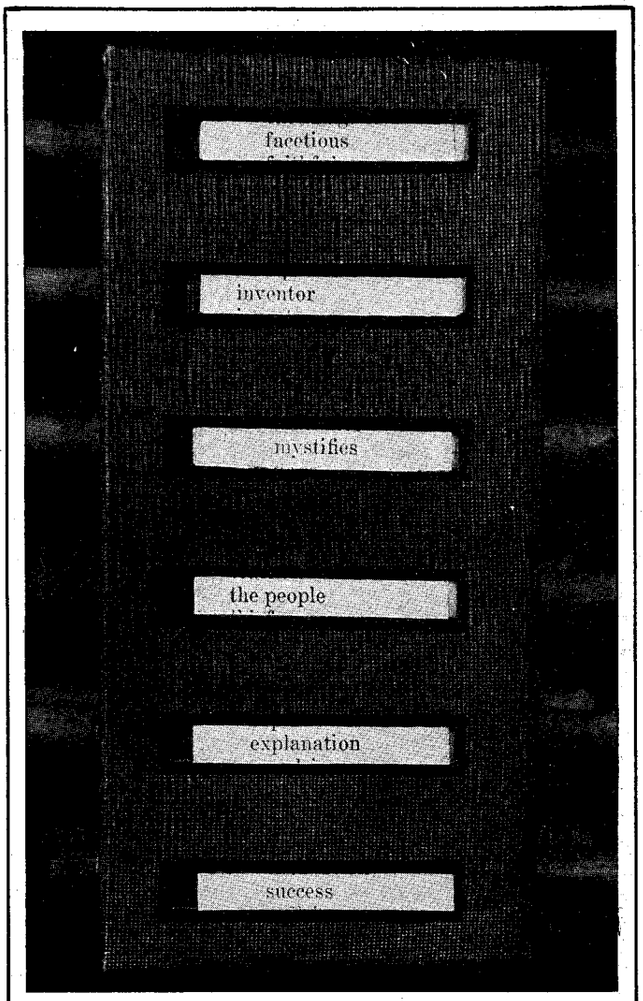
"Enterprising — Publisher — Buys — Plagiarist — Cooperation—Profit.

"Indulgent — Warden — Entertains — Prisoner — Opportunity — Escape.

"Beautiful — Widow — Marries — President — Inspiration — Election.

"There is undeniably a great, wide field of opportunity, says the inventor, to reap a rich harvest for earnest endeavors for those who carry originality and individuality.

"The device has brevity and wit, telling the story with but six words. The inventor is the organizer of the play-writing course at Harvard University, where students are now thumbing spindles and bringing forth plays and fiction by the bushel. But the public will never dream that these works of art were born in the brain of a pasteboard-box."



IT THINKS OUT A PLOT FOR THE WRITER.

The machine invented by Mr. Blanchard which mechanically creates the skeleton of a story or motion-picture scenario.

THE SCIENCE OF ADVANCEMENT

WHAT ARE MY CHANCES of getting ahead? This is the question that every worker is anxious to answer. There are too many "blind-alley" jobs, easy to keep for a lifetime, but offering no way out. Every position should be a way station; there ought to be no terminals, except the one at the top—and no side-tracks. Every French soldier "carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack." Every American boy knows that he may be President of the United States. Persons who ridicule all this do not realize that it means simply a clear field from bottom to top—no blind alleys, no terminals. There can be only one at the top, but the way must be clear. How to apply modern principles of efficiency to the question of promotion, so as to bring this about, is shown by Frank B. Gilbreth and Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth in a paper on "The Three-Position Plan of Promotion," read before The American Academy of Political and Social Science, at Philadelphia, and printed in its *Annals* (Philadelphia, May). The writers regard the duties of every worker as including not only those of his present position but the teaching of his successor and learning from the man whose successor he himself is to become. They say:

"The Three-Position Plan of Promotion considers each man as occupying three positions in the organization, and considers these three positions as constantly changing in an upward spiral, as the man is promoted from the lowest position that he occupies and into the position next higher than the highest position that he occupies. The three positions are as follows: first, and lowest, the position that the man has last occupied in the organization; secondly, the position that the man is occupying at present in the organization; thirdly, and highest, the position that the man will next occupy. In the first position the worker occupies the place of the teacher, this position being at the same time occupied by two other men—that is, by the worker doing the work, who receives little or no instruction in the duties of that position except in an emergency; and by the worker below, who is learning the work. In the second position the worker is actually in charge of the work, and is constantly also the teacher of the man next below him, who will next occupy the position. He is also, in emergencies, a learner of the duties of his present position from the man above him. In the third position the worker occupies the place of learner, and is being constantly instructed by the man in the duties of the position immediately above."

To work the plan properly, the office or factory has to be thoroughly graded and systematized from bottom to top, and that is in itself a great advantage from the standpoint of efficiency. As we read:

"Naturally, a plan like this demands a close coordination of all positions. This is provided for through the master promo-

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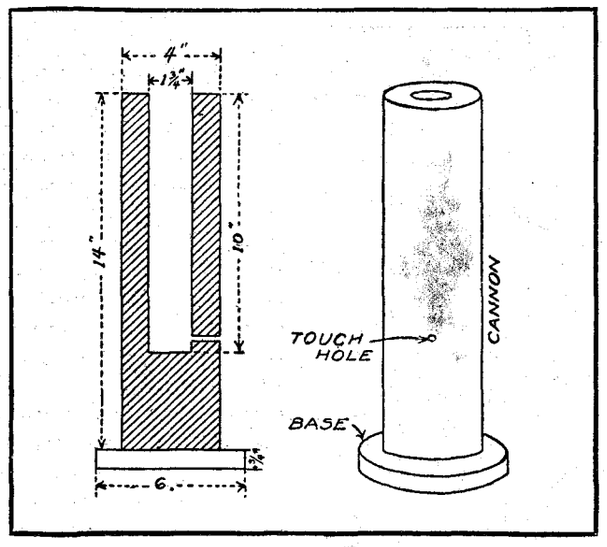
tion-chart. This chart is in the hands of the man in charge of promotion. It is slightly different for each organization. It consists of a schematic arrangement of all positions in the organization, so arranged as to provide for lines of most rapid advancement. . . . The great advantage of such a chart is that it makes it possible to visualize the complete problem of the organization's needs in teaching and preparing its members. The direct product of this is that the man in charge of promotion sees clearly the needs and the means of filling them, the demand, and the supply. The important by-product is the gradual evolution of permanent, rapid, direct paths of promotion. This means the abolishment of the 'blind-alley' job, that is, a position into which some member of the organization drifts with no chance for advancement. Another by-product of this



THE STACK GUN.

Three or four shots from this gun will clean the soot out of a large factory-chimney, unless it is uncommonly dirty.

chart is the fact that the promotion head, the promotion manager, or chief of promotion, as he has been variously called, can arrange for shifting or transferring the worker easily, if he sees that he has been improperly placed, or if he develops abilities along some unexpected line. This is often the case under this type of management where there is great opportunity for the development of latent, as well as apparent, abilities. This master-promotion chart is the great educative force to the management as to the importance of proper promotion."

"Individual promotion charts," upon which the records of each member of the organization are separately kept, are often called "fortune-sheets," we are told; and this aspect of them is of peculiar interest to the psychologist. When a worker becomes a member of the organization he is given one of these fortune-sheets. Upon it is shown his present position, and he and the man in charge outline together his possible and probable line of advancement.

"The sheet then becomes his fortune-map, or fortune-schedule. The projected line of promotion is outlined in green, and upon it are placed the dates at which it is hoped he may reach the various stages of advancement. At set times the worker and the promotion chief, or one of his helpers, meet, and the line of actual progress of advancement of the worker is traced upon the map in red, with the dates of achieving the various positions. The two then consult as to existing conditions, the special reading and studying necessary for fitting for the new positions, possible changes, or betterments. The direct product of this is that the worker understands what he is doing, gets expert advice for greater progress, and realizes that there is, and must be, cooperation between him and the promotion department for the good of all concerned."

In fact, the good-will of the worker himself is enlisted, and he sees that it is to his own interest to aid in making the plan a success. This point differentiates the scheme very sharply from others that have been wrecked on the rocks of opposition or indifference. There are several "by-products," we are told:

"One is that the worker is glad to impart all information that would be of help to the organization as to his history and antecedents, his home, and other social conditions outside the plant that help or hinder his plans of preparing, ambitions, etc. . . . The second by-product of these fortune-sheets is directly connected with the solution of the problem of getting constantly a group of desirable applicants from which to select more wisely. Thus, when the worker looks at his fortune-sheet, and understands the three-position plan of employment, he recognizes that he must train some one to take his position before he can hope to be most rapidly advanced. Naturally, he first looks around in the organization to see who is available, for it is always desired that those within the organization be advanced first. However, if no such person is available, he reviews his entire acquaintance, and all possible sources for new workers, in order that he may obtain the most desirable person easy to train into that position. It is not necessary to dwell long upon the advantages of this system for holding members already in the organization. No worker who is constitutionally able to become a permanent member of an organization will wish to change, if he is receiving adequate pay and has ample opportunity for advancement, especially if, as here, he is a member of a group where it is to the advantage—more than that, actually to the selfish interest—of every member to push all higher members up, and to teach and fit others to advance from below. Inseparably associated with this is the fact that any worker will be ready and glad to enter an organization where such conditions exist, and a desirable applicant will automatically present himself, when needed, at the direct request of some one who knows his particular fitness for the job, and desires him to have it. This selecting of the worker by the worker is real democracy. An organization built thus has proved to be the most satisfying to both management and workers."

GUNPOWDER AS A CHIMNEY-SWEEP

HOW A CHARGE of powder may perform useful service in clearing industrial chimney-stacks from soot is told by S. R. Russell in an article entitled "Shooting Soot from Stacks," contributed to *The Du Pont Magazine* (Wilmington, Del., June). Mr. Russell tells us that in many industrial plants large smoke-stacks or kiln-stacks frequently become clogged, and must be freed from soot in order to maintain draft. He advocates "shooting them up" in order to attain this result, and the method, tho violent, would appear to be effective and harmless. Writes Mr. Russell:

"A simple, economical, and most efficient method to accomplish this is to shoot the stack with the 'Stack gun' and blasting-powder. This gun can be used in cleaning either lined or unlined stacks, brick or steel, without any fear of injury to the stack or lining.

"The gun can be made out of an old piece of shafting about 4 inches in diameter and 14 inches to 16 inches long. Bore a hole 1¾ inches in diameter and 10 inches long in the center of the piece. Then bore a small horizontal hole ¼ inch in diameter through the piece to the bottom of the center-bore. This hole serves as a touch-hole for inserting the fuse.

"The whole thing can be mounted on a pedestal about 6 inches in diameter so that it will stand in an upright position.

"The method of operation is as follows: Pour some FFF blasting-powder into the mouth of the cannon to about 2 inches from the top. Tamp to the collar with dry clay. A short piece of fuse is inserted in the touch-hole and in contact with the main powder-charge. Open the flue-door at the bottom of the stack, set the cannon on the bottom and in the center of the stack, light the fuse, and close the flue-door.

"The explosion shakes and loosens the soot adhering to the sides, causing it to fall to the bottom. It can then be removed through the flue-opening.

"A charge of 8 inches of FFF powder, 1¾ inches in diameter, is sufficient for a stack up to 100 feet high and 4 feet in diameter, or over. The number of shots necessary to clean a stack thoroughly depends upon its condition. Ordinarily, three or four shots will clean a stack, but if very dirty it may require more. The size of the charge and length of the cannon can be regulated to suit the height and diameter of the stack.

"There is no doubt about the efficiency of this 'gun' for cleaning smoke-stacks. One of the largest manufacturing concerns in the country has used this method for several years, without an accident or injury in any way to the stacks."

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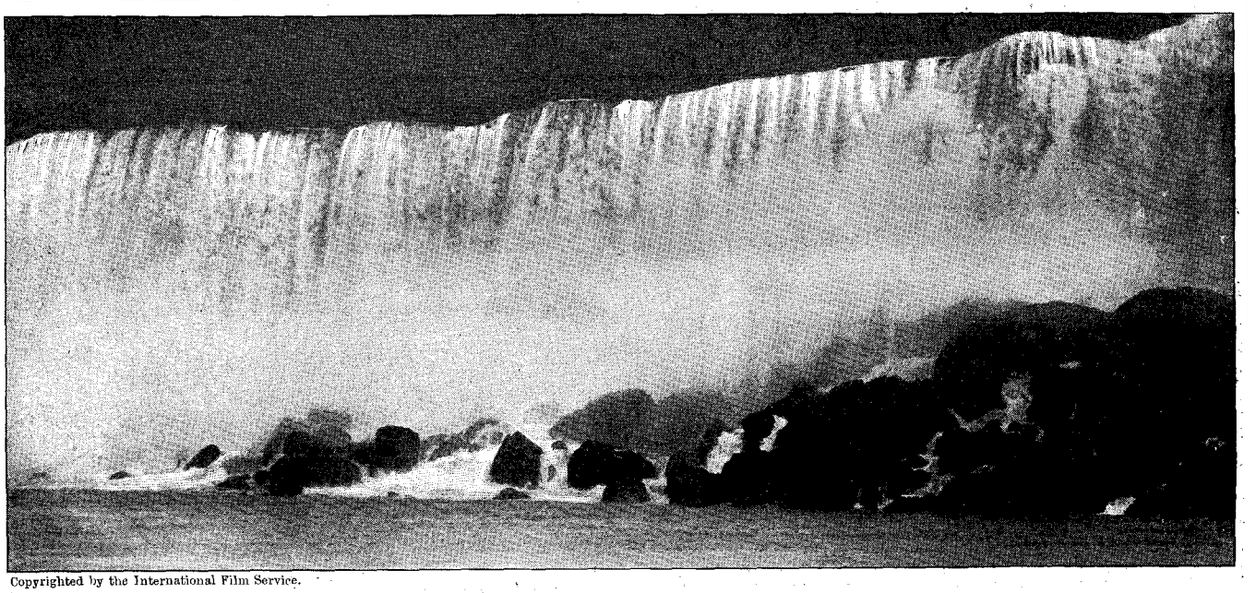

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"A FLOOD OF LIGHT ON A FLOOD OF WATER." NIAGARA AS LIGHT AS DAY AT NIGHT.

HOW WE WASTE WOOD

THERE are more than 48,000 sawmills in the United States, and their output of waste in the form of sawdust, shavings, slabs, and other wood-refuse is estimated as 36,000,000 cords per year—enough to fill a bin one-half mile high with a base covering a forty-acre lot, or to make a solid block more than a quarter of a mile on each edge. This startling statement comes from a recent press-bulletin of the United States Forest Service, which says, in addition:

"Perhaps one-half of this so-called waste product is not, strictly speaking, waste, but serves a useful purpose as fuel under the boilers. Much of the remaining 18,000,000 cords not only serves no useful purpose, but in most cases is a source of inconvenience and danger, and costs the mill time and money.

"Sawmill-waste is disposed of in various ways. Some goes to the local fuel-market, some to pulp-mills, or to wood-distillation plants. Shavings and log-cuttings, as well as other mill-waste, are sometimes used to fill low places in the yard. However, the most common method of getting rid of waste is by burning either in a fire-pit, having an open fire which sometimes has a protecting wall on the side toward the mill, or in a burner, enclosed on all sides and having a spark-arresting screen at the top and a fire-grate near the bottom. In both cases some kind of a conveyer is necessary to bear the waste from the mill to the fire. This is usually a sort of trough with a metal bottom along which is a slowly moving chain or cable, equipped with cleats or buckets.

"A closed burner and conveyer cost about $12,000 for a mill of a hundred thousand feet daily capacity. Forty per cent. of the larger mills, cutting more than 55,000 board feet daily, are equipped with closed burners. Forty-five per cent. have fire-pits. The remainder have neither, and dispose of their waste in some other way.

"It is estimated that for a mill of one hundred thousand feet capacity the cost of conveying the waste from the machine where it is made and destroying it in a closed burner is 42 cents per cord, or $10.05 per day. Burners seldom bring in any revenue, altho in a few cases ashes are sold for fertilizer, and in a number of others the burner furnishes hot feed-water for the boilers.

"Both burners and fire-pits add to the insurance-rates on lumber, and, in the case of the pit, on the mill itself. In order to reduce the fire-hazard to zero, in the case of the burners, it is necessary to keep all lumber-piles at least one hundred and fifty feet away from the burner. The matter is much worse in the case of pits, especially the open ones, which must be kept three hundred feet away from the mill and five hundred feet away from any lumber-piles. When nearer than these distances from the mill and yard respectively, the insurance-rates mount up rapidly with closer proximity, until they become practically prohibitive when the fire-pit is nearer than one hundred feet. No well-managed mill would produce waste if it could be avoided. This, however, is not possible, so the next best thing is to seek out some method of utilization of the waste so it will pay for its disposition. The Forest Service is working on this problem, but has not yet found a satisfactory solution."

FLOOD-LIGHTING NIAGARA

A FLOOD OF LIGHT on a flood of water will be seen at Niagara Falls if the plans of the City Council at that resort are to be fully carried out. A successful demonstration of the system to be employed, recently held at the falls, is described and commented upon by *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, June 24). From this paper we learn that the Niagara City Council has authorized an expenditure of $10,000 for the illumination. For several weeks arrangements have been under way to illuminate the falls and, for several nights previous to the action of the City Council, a battery of twenty-five flood-lights was turned on the American Falls and the rapids of the Niagara River. Says the paper named above:

"The effect created was so far beyond the expectations of the promoters of the project that the expenditure was enthusiastically approved, and it is now planned to double the number of lamps in service, and from time to time to add to the battery as new lighting-effects are desired.

"Paul A. Schoellkopf, Commissioner of the Niagara State Reservation, is particularly enthusiastic over the demonstration, and it is due to his efforts in great measure that the City Council has taken such definite action with regard to the illuminating scheme. Mr. Schoellkopf has exprest the belief that the illumination of the falls will insure the stopping over in Niagara Falls, N. Y., of many transients who would otherwise remain only for a few hours during the day. It is proposed to light only the American Falls, making it a purely American proposition. Mr. Schoellkopf has tendered the services of the employees of the Hydraulic Power Company free of charge to the city, and it is understood that the Niagara Falls Power Company is to donate the power necessary to operate the lights.

"With the flood-lighting system employed there are no dark center or wings in the light-beam, and the falls are smoothly and softly lighted. The beam is powerful enough to penetrate the densest parts of the rolling mist, and, owing to the intensity of the flood-lighting, the entire illuminating scheme is carried out on a very economical expenditure for energy.

"The representatives of local newspapers, after viewing the partial illumination, were enthusiastic in their indorsement and have all applauded the action of the City Council in voting the appropriation."

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LETTERS - AND - ART

MILITARY DRILL IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

THE QUESTION of introducing compulsory military drill into the public schools got itself so involved with the general problems of preparedness and pacifism in the discussion of the National Education Association just held in New York that the issue remained confused until the finishing-touches were administered by General Leonard Wood. The teachers, while predominantly pacifically inclined, had no prejudice against an adequate preparation against war, yet seemed to resent any appropriation of school-hours for military drill. Last year the association adopted a straightforward pacifistic resolution and declared against military training. The fight this year was to prevent any recession from such a program, but in this the pacifists failed. "The resolution reported by the Committee of Resolutions," says the report in the New York *Times*, "neither indorsed nor condemned military training; it recognized the right of States and communities to prescribe it, and declared that where so prescribed it must be made subsidiary to the real purpose of the schools." Pacifism had its advocates throughout the week of the convention, beginning with William J. Bryan, who followed Mayor Mitchel's speech for preparedness on the opening day. Mr. Bryan is quoted as saying that he hoped "the teachers of our public schools will not yield to the clamor for militarism," and "substitute military training for the games of the playground." That sentence, reports *The Times*, was "electrifying, and after the applause had died down it was spontaneously and furiously renewed." Mr. Bryan went on:

"The teachers have a right to ask that this question shall be considered deliberately and calmly. It is not fair to demand that they shall think of it in hot blood or in fright. The school is not a transient institution; it will still abide with us when the battle-flags are furled. The school will continue with us through the coming centuries, and it is not fair that this permanent system shall be disturbed by a temporary excitement.

"We heard no such suggestion two years ago. No one in this country two years ago was suggesting that we should introduce military training in our common schools."

The tide was apparently turned by General Wood, who came from Washington to address the association on the eve of the vote on the resolution. *The Times* reports it as "the outburst of the Army's pent-up feeling after reading the reports of a week's speeches in which, from William J. Bryan down, the pacifists had had it all their own way." The audience are reported to have "liked it," in spite of the fact that General Wood said:

"You're the light talkers about war, not we. You know very little, and we hope that you will never know more. You can search the histories you teach, and you will find no instances where the officers of the Army and Navy got you into war. Our business is to get you out of the wars that you get us into."

The contrast between General Wood's talk and the kind that had been heard in the Garden all the week was tremendous, says *The Times*. The pacifist speakers are reported to have "run at large, preaching internationalism, world-brotherhood, universities for training future rulers of Europe, education by international agreement, the service of humanity, and every imaginable large reform, while they assailed the proposal to make the United States ready for defense and poured out sarcasm and criticism on those who advocated it." General Wood, it is said, "always spoke of preparedness and peace as if it were the same thing, but without arguing the point; only as if it were a settled and incontrovertible thing like arithmetic":

"His tone in the first part of his speech was that of the defender of the silent Army, wounded by the attacks made upon it by ignorance and superficiality; in the second part it was that of the man who finds himself, to his chagrin and surprize, compelled to argue such a doctrine as that people should defend their country. 'If you have in your institutions anything worth defending, remember that words do not defend these things.' But whichever tone he took, his audience followed him with sympathetic enthusiasm and showed its keen delight over every point he made.

"Many an audience would have been antagonized by his defiant and uncompromising tone, but this one was roused by it. It was the same when he turned his attention to the stock arguments of the pacifists. 'Numbers are not strength. No wolf was ever frightened by the size of a flock of sheep. It may have been puzzled for a moment to decide which was the fattest one, nothing more.' But the biggest applause was when, telling the teachers of the kind of instruction they should give the children, he said: 'We want to have imprest on their minds a realization of the fact that they owe everything to the country.' . . . . . .

"'History is too superficially taught here. How many of our children leave school with a knowledge of the fact that we have never fought a war without aid when we engaged a first-class Power? . . . We have altogether too much of the Fourth-of-July style of oratory, all too much of the type of man who speaks of a million springing to arms between sunrise and sunset. We have been sitting up nights for three weeks to see 30,000 men spring, and it is a very heavy spring.'"

The resolution which represents the concession the teachers showed themselves willing to make reads in this way:

"*Resolved*, That the National Education Association gives expression again to the consciousness that the school is an institution developed by society to conserve the well-being of humanity, and that on this solid foundation all subordinate aims and uses of the schools should be made to rest. Assembled as it is in a time of world-wide disturbance, doubt, and uncertainty, and of consequent national concern, the association affirms its unswerving adherence to the unchanging principles of justice between persons and between nations. It affirms its belief that the instruction in the school should tend to furnish the mind with the knowledge of the arts and sciences on which the prosperity of the nations rests and to incline the will of men and nations toward acts of peace. It declares its devotion to America and American ideals and recognizes the priority of the claims of our beloved country on our property, our minds, our hearts, and our lives. It records its conviction that the true policy to be followed, both by the school and by the nation which it serves, is to keep the American public school free from sectarian interference, partizan politics, and disputed public policies, that it may remain unimpaired in its power to serve the whole people. While it recognizes that the community or the State may introduce such elements of military training into the schools as may seem wise and prudent, yet it believes that such training should be strictly educational in its aim and organization, and that military ends should not be permitted to pervert the educational purposes and practises of the schools."

The Springfield *Republican* defends the teachers from the possible charge of "butting in" on the militarist discussion, saying, rather, that it was forced upon them. It adds:

"Only last year the same question was raised in Germany, where, for still greater preparedness to offset the three-years' training lately introduced in France, a preliminary course for schoolboys was proposed. To this there was strong opposition by schoolmasters on the ground that it would be adverse to the best educational results. On the general question of preparedness and of war there is of course a strong division of opinion among school-teachers as in the public at large."

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AN ITALIAN HAND IN SHAKESPEARE'S DRAMAS

AN AMERICAN WRITER in a French review now asserts that an Italian had a hand in the work of England's greatest dramatist. John Florio, it was, who translated Montaigne's essays into good Elizabethan English, tho, as Giovanni, he came from Italy and adopted an alien tongue. Florio, indeed, may be classed among the great translators of the world, a list that includes such names as Fitzgerald and Lafcadio Hearn.

By his version of Montaigne's essays, Florio as truly influenced both the thought and the expression of Elizabethan England as did North by his translation of Plutarch. But he did more than this for English letters, according to this able and vivacious article in a recent French magazine—he was the friend and companion of Shakespeare, who obtained through him that familiarity with Italian tales and phrases which has furnished the Baconians with one of their favorite arguments. The claim is advanced and ingeniously supported by the article in the May number of *La Revue* (Paris). The author, the Comtesse de Chambrun, formerly Miss Clara Longworth, of the well-known Cincinnati family of that name, supports her contention by a careful study of old documents, and declares that the failure of earlier authorities to recognize this important Shakespearian "source" is probably due to following an error of an early commentator who misunderstood the literary language of Florio. We read:

IOANNES FLORIVS AVGVSTÆ ANNÆ
REGINÆ PRÆLECTOR LING: ITALICÆ
ANGL: SCOT: FRANC: ET HIB:
ÆT: 58. A: D: 1611.
CHI SI CONTENTA GODE
In virtute sua contentus, nobilis arte,
Italus ore, Anglus pectore, utroq; opere
Floret adhuc, et adhuc florebit: floreat vltra
FLORIVS, hâc specie floridus, optat amans.

AN ITALIAN FRIEND OF SHAKESPEARE.

John Florio, who made the English version of Montaigne's essays, one of the great translations, but in spite of his achievement he declared that he did not like the English tongue at all.

"Up to the present, Shakespearian criticism has left in the shadow an erudite author of the time of Elizabeth, Giovanni Florio. This silence is difficult to explain, since it is now known that the Earl of Southampton protected both the great English poet and the Italian grammarian at the same period. A contemporary tradition even shows us Florio as sufficiently attached to Shakespeare to permit the pedant of the comedies to be portrayed with Florio's own physical features. This tradition, discarded some fifty years ago by modern criticism, finds in the texts cited below a confirmation which to me appears decisive."

Florio was the son of a political refugee from Sienna. His learning and ability are proved by the honors which he obtained in the country of his adoption. He taught French and Italian at Oxford, and was authorized to wear the robes of the University; then became secretary and preceptor to young Southampton, and finally was made a court chamberlain. We read:

"He was lean, wrinkled, with three deep grooves furrowing a sloping forehead, with eyes shining with perspicacity; his pointed beard hid a retreating chin. A chain of gold, a doublet adorned with luxurious furs, indicate a man as refined in his apparel as he was held to be in his language. We are evidently in the presence of *Malvolio* and of *Holofernes*. These characters speak like Florio and are always made up and costumed to represent him. Moreover, we still possess the proofs of his original talent and his literary labors: two manuals of conversation comprise a selection of Italian and English proverbs, two dictionaries filled with erudition, and the Montaigne translation, regarded as a masterpiece."

Florio, the "Resolute John Florio," as he delighted to sign himself, published his first work in 1578, under the patronage of the Earl of Leicester. This, "First Fruits," met with prompt success, and was followed by a second collection of proverbs, epigrams, and rules of syntax bearing the more pretentious title, "My Second Fruits Plucked from Twelve Trees of Divers Perfumes, but Equally Sweet." Later came two dictionaries. The first, which appeared in 1598, was called the "World of Words," and was dedicated to Southampton, whom the author lauded as possessing a perfect knowledge of the beautiful Italian language and being thoroughly grounded in its literature. In this is a list of the best works of the Italian peninsula, those which Florio made use of in his lessons. Of these Mme. de Chambrun says:

"This list in itself alone is a sufficient reply to the objections of the Baconians, who can not reconcile the documentation of the plays with 'the ignorance of the butcher-boy.' It indicates that through Florio he could have known Bandello, Cinthio, Porta, and Boccaccio, even before these authors were translated into English. A dictionary is generally considered rather tiresome reading. This one is an exception.

"How many times it has been written that Shakespeare could not have been the author of the 'Merchant of Venice,' since the actor had not been in Italy, and since in this play there is not only the question of Venetian customs, but also of the Rialto, which is described to us as a commercial quarter, or a sort of bourse. An ignoramus like Shakespeare, says Baconian criticism, would have believed that the Rialto was nothing but a bridge. . . . But his Italian friend may have given him personally the definition which I find in his dictionary—'The Rialto: a quarter of Venice where merchants gather for the transaction of business; at Venice one says, "on the Rialto" as we say in London "on the Exchange."' Two plays of Shakespeare, 'The Merry Wives' and 'Hamlet,' contain songs in which each couplet ends with the refrain, 'Hey down-a down-a.' Open Florio's dictionary at the Italian word '*ritornello*,' and we shall find, after the definition of the word itself, the following example, 'As we say in English: "Hey down-a down-a."' All the bizarre words employed by Shakespeare, the slang and expressions which are characteristic and even vulgar, such as *mum* and *hodgepodge*, words which he has revived or created, which are, so to say, peculiar to him, like *gallimaufray*, are found in Florio's lexicon, and defined in the sense in which he employed them. It is probable that these definitions . . . were not formed without Shakespeare's help."

Passing to the manuals of conversation known as "First Fruits" and "Second Fruits," the writer remarks that it should be noted that the second collection appeared in 1591, after Shakespeare had achieved great success at the theater, while, when the first appeared, he was but a boy in Stratford. The first collection contains models of conversation, formulas of

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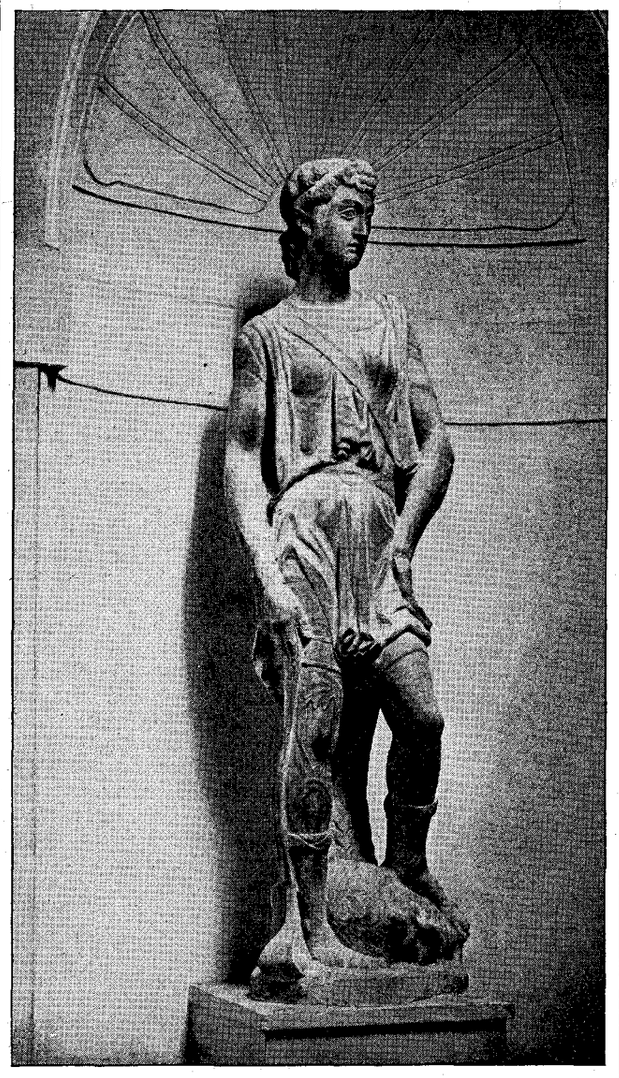
politeness, philosophic theories, and rules of syntax. The pedant gives free course to his bent. Further:

"This book, a bore to the amateur, instructive to the erudite, is really thrilling to the Shakespearian. We find here many



"DAVID, CONQUEROR OF GOLIATH."

Our new Donatello, brought to this country by Mr. Widener, in which a critic sees "neither pride nor triumph in the pose and expression of the young conqueror."

proverbs cited by the poet throughout his works which Florio had been the first to teach the English. I cite at random:

> Fast bind, fast find.
> All's well that ends well.
> All that glitters is not gold.
> More water flows by the mill than the miller knows.
> When the cat's away the mice will play.
> Any stick will do to beat a dog.
> A good death crowns life.
> Make of necessity a virtue.
> He that makes nothing mars nothing.

Mme. de Chambrun finds special support of her theory in the characters of *Holofernes*, in 'Love's Labour's Lost,' and *Malvolio*, in 'Twelfth Night,' quoting many similarities of expression to prove that their pedantry was modeled on that of Florio, as their physical characteristics were upon his personal peculiarities. Indeed, she suggests that the very name *Holofernes* is probably an anagram of John Florio.

The "Second Fruits," with the subtitle of "A Garden of Recreation, Containing Six Thousand Proverbs," is preceded by a charming sonnet, signed "Phaëton," dedicated to Florio, and containing graceful plays upon the latter's name, as well as allusions to a great poet newly dead, doubtless Sir Philip Sidney. Mme. de Chambrun believes the anonymous "Phaëton" is certainly the ambitious young poet Shakespeare, who was, like Florio, a friend and protégé of Southampton.

Tho Florio lived long and happily in England, where he married Rose Daniel, the sister of the Elizabethan poet, whose virtues he celebrates in his last will and testament, and tho he studied its language so zealously and used it skilfully, he never found it equal in beauty to his beloved Italian, as proved by these amusing excerpts quoted by the author:

"English is very useful in England, but once beyond Dover, is good for nothing. . . . When I arrived in London, as I did not know a word of English, I approached more than five hundred persons before I could find one who could direct me. . . . . .

"I do not like it [the English tongue] at all. It is made of confusion, pieced out with disparate languages, taking many words from Latin, more from French and Italian, a quantity from the Dutch, some from Greek and from Breton. In verity, if each language took from the English that which belonged to it there would be very little left for the English themselves. In spite of that they are always adding new words. Take up a book and read at random, and you will not find four words of veritable English."

DONATELLO FOR AMERICA

A FEW WEEKS AGO we reproduced some specimens of the work of the young American sculptor, Paul Manship. He might have been called the American Donatello, for he represented the same tendency attributed to Donatello by a writer in the New York *Times Magazine*. It was this Italian's "special genius to turn back toward antiquity without becoming an imitator, to find in classicism an impulse toward progress, to mingle vigor of individuality with self-subordination, and in his work to unite reality with idealism." The occasion of these utterances is the recent acquisition from the Martelli family by Mr. Joseph E. Widener, of Philadelphia, of two notable works by the great Florentine sculptor. It is interesting to know that Italy, still jealous of her remains of ancient art in spite of Futurist recommendations to sell or burn all, permitted these to pass from her borders only after the Martelli family had given to the Government to place in the Bargello another Donatello in their possession. Donatello, indeed, had already been represented by smaller works here in the collections of Quincy A. Shaw, of Boston; in those of Morgan, Altman, Everit-Macy, and Henry Walters. But to get an "important example" Professor Marquand, of Princeton, has shown to be extremely difficult, since the master's works are "so well known, so highly prized, and so securely housed" in the country of their origin. One of the new Widener examples is the "David, Conqueror of Goliath." Says the *Times* critic:

"The inspiration is completely classic in poise and lightness, the draperies no longer falling, as in the earlier statues, in heavy curves, but hanging in scant folds that reveal and define rather than conceal the form beneath. The left foot rests on the neck of Goliath, whose head carries the stone that has slain him. There is neither pride nor triumph in the pose and expression of the young conqueror. He stands at ease, one hand resting, palm outward, on his thigh, his face thoughtful, and his whole bearing recalling Dr. Sirén's phrase for the 'dreamy Praxitelean youths' created by Donatello under the stress of classic influence. When it is permanently placed, the statue no doubt will be given a position, such as the one for which it was designed [a high niche in a wall], thus making logical the peculiar modeling of the face, one of Donatello's conspicuous merits lying in the unity existing between his sculpture and its architectural surroundings; and unless this unity is respected in removing individual works from their places, there can, of course, be no integrity of impression gained from them.

"The second marble, the so-called 'St. John,' is apparently a portrait, having to a very high degree the psychological expressiveness commanded by Donatello in this field of art. Sizeranne says of the Italian Renaissance that it is the one moment when every illustrious physiognomy found a master to

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immortalize it, when every physiological destiny was summed up within the boundaries of a panel, the contour of a bust, or the orbit of a medal. It is far from idle curiosity to wish to know the names, and more than the names, of the spirited, emphatic men and women of an age rich in genius, and the children are not less puzzling and intriguing than their elders, children who seem inevitably destined for lives filled with beauty and fervor, and often enough for cruelty and early death into the typical Renaissance bargain.

"No one can say without a measure of scrupulous hesitation who sat for this aristocratic child in the shaggy tunic of a St. John. It is plausibly assumed that a boy of the Martelli family, Roberto Martelli, drest for one of the religious processions of the period, gave Donatello the opportunity of which he has made such distinguished use. Certainly, it is one of those physiognomies which affirm their reality unmistakably. No academic interior vision of the ascetic saint could have resulted in a work of such exquisite truth of sentiment and individuality of feature. The hair lies damp and heavy, one feels, on a low forehead. The nose is delicately salient. The modeling of eyes and mouth reveals the mingled softness and firmness, the sweetness and pride and power that once were Italy's, and especially that flower of Italian character, the city of Donatello's birth. Even among the lovely children of the Renaissance it is rare to find beauty so sensitive, reflecting so much of intelligence and kindness of temper. In this head Donatello was pure realist, but the quality of his subject-matter lent to his realism a charm more po ent than the most gracious imagination could contrive."

CRUISING THEATERS OF LONG AGO

ONE OF THE LAST LINKS between the present and the early days of Mark Twain was snapt when the steamboat *Dixie* and its barge, a cruising theater, were sold under the hammer by a United States marshal at Osage City, Mo. The telegraph contained the news of this sale one day in the latter part of June, and it awakened memories in the mind of a man in the New York *Sun* office who is always on the alert for the quaint and curious, particularly in the history of our theater. The *Dixie* was one of the many floating theaters that formed a picturesque feature of the great interior rivers, and they will be remembered long after their day because, perhaps, of their connection with the name of America's Humorist-in-Chief. We read:

"When pilot Samuel L. Clemens was steamboating and Huck Finn, Tom Sawyer, and other boys of the river towns were at the happiest stage of their lives the floating theater plied the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri, and brought to favored landings the best of the year's entertainments. Cincinnati was the outfitting-place of most of these amusement flotillas. They steamed down the Ohio, then up the Mississippi, until cold weather sent them flocking up the Missouri or scurrying south toward New Orleans.

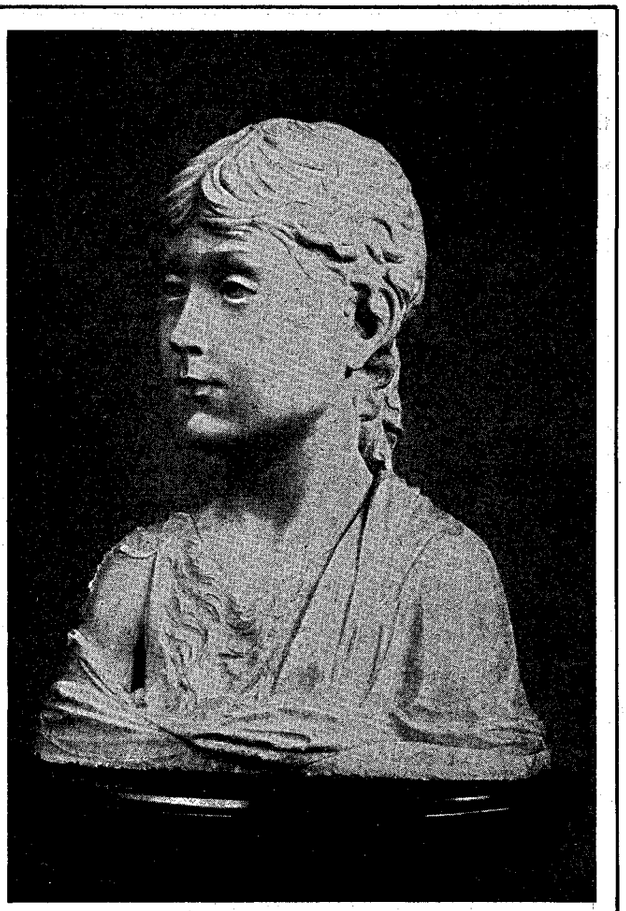
"The entertainment varied from Shakespearian tragedy to circus. The same talent was equal to a turn in 'brass' or the slack rope, to the rôle of a melancholy Dane, the white-face clown, or the black-face minstrel. Some of the best-known actors of a generation ago had their trial as novices in the floating theater. The forefathers of many of the circus families, the Robinsons, the Melvilles, all had their day with the river circuses. The care-free joys of the life, floating, dreaming, fishing, and the meager salaries are all parts of the early history of popular amusement in this country.

"The *Banjo* was one of the earliest of these craft. But the triumph was reached when the big *Floating Palace*, the home of the Spalding and Rogers circus, paraded the rivers. Picture, if you can, coming up-stream a boat with every whistle going and tugging along behind a barge big as a show-tent, all aglitter with red and gold, with a banner flying from every standard, a flag from every pole, and the calliope screaming its loudest. Then aboard were a Dan Rice with his merriest jokes, a Robinson who could leap from his horse through hoops of fire and hoops of daggers, and a 'Mlle. Macarte, the queen of the arena.' That was the day when boys didn't go home at all and the grown-ups were young.

"But it has passed forever. The movies came like a *U*-boat and wrecked the last boat of the flotilla."

The report of the cruising theater's sale also aroused an antiquarian, of New York, Hopper Striker Mott, who was seemingly unwilling to let die this bit of local history concerning a similar institution in the East. So he forwards *The Sun* this letter:

"The first cruising theater in this town was instituted in 1845 as a 'novel entertainment.' The New York *Atlas* relates that a steamboat, lying at the foot of Spring Street, was being converted into a theater by sinking a pit through the main deck and raising a tier of boxes above what is known as the promenade deck.



"ST. JOHN,"

The second Donatello bought of the Martelli family, "having in a high degree the psychological expressiveness commanded by Donatello in this field of art."

"The stage was in the stern and was forty feet wide. The auditorium, so formed, would accommodate about 800 persons. The decorations had not yet been commenced, but the manager expected to be afloat with a full company in the short space of three weeks. The intention was to 'visit all the towns, villages, and cities on the banks of the Hudson, and, after waking up all the Dutch girls and their sweethearts,' to steer for Connecticut and 'try what could be done in that quarter.'

"*The Evening Mirror* of April 2, of that year, announced that the Temple of the Muses, better known as the *Floating Theater*, would open that evening with these prices: Admission to the dress-circle, 50 cents; to the parquet, 25 cents, and private boxes, $3. Doors opened at six o'clock and the curtain rose promptly at seven. The program, as advertised, consisted of an original address, spoken in character by Mrs. Sutherland; a laughable vaudeville, 'The Alpine Maid'; an original drama, 'Our Flag; or, Nailed to the Mast,' and a farce, 'A Lady and Gentleman in a Peculiarly Perplexing Predicament.' So the term 'vaudeville,' now so much in vogue, is not a new designation for that class of entertainment.

"The same newspaper, on April 4, reported that the audience on the opening night was of fair size and highly respectable.

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

A CALL FOR CURBSTONE PREACHERS

A NEW INFLUENCE in forming public opinion is the "curbstone forum" of our larger cities, and the Church might well adopt it as an additional medium for the spread of the gospel of Christianity. This proposal is warmly urged by *The Churchman* (Prot. Epis.), which tells us that at the noon-hour and in the evening in New York City one may

ON DEFENSE BEFORE THE CROWD.

A Madison-Square orator, who speaks daily to crowds "keen of mind, ready of tongue, and naturally contentious."

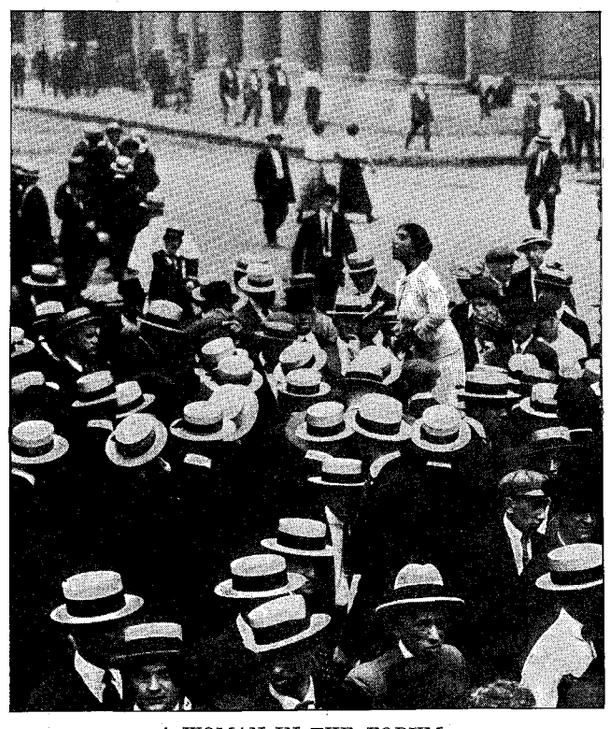
hear "soap-box orators" haranguing eager listeners on such topics as Socialism, Pacifism, Single Tax, Birth-control, and Woman Suffrage. Some talkers devote themselves to evangelical effort, but they are in the minority, and this journal, which would seem to be addressing the Protestant Episcopal clergy in particular, holds that the Church "can not afford to ignore these curbstone universities which the enemies of Christ have found useful for their purposes." We are told of a street-speaker of "more than ordinary ability" who roundly denounced "all churches and their ministers—rabbi, priest, and pastor"—described the Bible as a "book of absurd myths," and referred to "God and his Divine Son in such blasphemous terms that even the nondescript street audience seemed to cringe before them." Across the street, at the same time, a pathetic little band of the Salvation Army, with a mere handful of people about them, were "valiantly seeking to hold the fort against the assaults of this atheist, who, whatever his limitations, succeeded at least in drawing the multitude about him and in making them listen." We read then:

"Those whose faith may have been shaken or whose hearts may have been hardened by these blasphemous harangues could presumably find real guidance and enlightenment if they sought it at the hands of those whose ministrations were so contemptuously denounced. They might find help in the services of the churches. But the ministers are not readily accessible to people of this kind; most churches are open only on Sunday, and their services are not, as a rule, designed to meet the needs of the doubting and unbelieving. But why should we wait for the man in the street to seek out the Church or its ministers in order to learn the truth of the religion proclaimed by the Christ or the Apostle Paul? Their congregations were assembled on the street-corners. Are his servants of to-day better than their Master, that they must have Gothic architecture and brass pulpits and exquisite music as the only accompaniment of the Gospel tidings? Would it detract from the dignity or power of God's message if it were proclaimed to these street throngs who, like the Athenians of old, spend their time in nothing else but to hear some new thing?"

The especial season for outdoor oratory is the summer, when people congregate in the streets or in and about the parks, and "all that is needed is for the Church to provide the speakers," and it is advised that—

"They should be men of special equipment and resourcefulness, as their hearers are keen of mind, ready of tongue, and naturally contentious. They should know the average mind, understand its intellectual and emotional range, and be able to fit the message to their capacities. The Church possesses many an eminent and capable layman who could be drafted for this work and who would win the respect and attention of the passers-by because they would instinctively realize that he had no ulterior motive for the advocacy of his message.

"The Preaching Mission demonstrated the emphatic need for



A WOMAN IN THE FORUM.

Women are plentiful among the street-speakers, for the most part pleading the cause of suffrage.

the work of the popular evangelist. The curbstone forum offers a compelling opportunity for the utilization of his services in all our large urban centers. Here is the Church's chance to seek the outsider, the careless, the indifferent, the lapsed, the sad and weary, and minister to the hungry sheep that look up and are not fed with aught save that which serves to increase their

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sense of detachment and isolation, their feeling of discontent and prejudice. Many of our larger churches supply special and attractive preachers for their summer services indoors. Will not these gifted ones realize the needs of the vast curbstone congregations outdoors and feed the bread of life to their heart-hungry, world-weary souls, and refresh their parched and thirsting spirits with the water of life?"

The outdoor evangelist is also reminded that "while his audience may be inclined to be cautious and captious, it is a caution and a captiousness largely born of ignorance." Controversy is useless. Facts must be provided, but "facts related to the primary emotions and primitive reasoning of the untutored mind," and we read:

"The preaching of the social aspects of the gospel can not have a more sympathetic hearing than from those to whom experience has failed to demonstrate its healing influences. The field is unlimited for a successful planting of the good seed of the gospel of the brotherhood of man as well as of the fatherhood of God.

"Our Lord, the greatest preacher of his age and of all ages, did not disdain the open forum. He spoke in synagogs, but far oftener chose the roadside, the hillside, and the lakeside, as his pulpit. And some of his most striking sermons were delivered, as to the woman at the well of Sychar, to a congregation of one. He always gave his best, no matter whether his hearers were few or many, friendly or hostile.

"Another characteristic of his preaching was its constructive character. Unlike the Baptist, he indulged seldom in polemic or denunciatory discourses. He wept over Jerusalem. The typical street-preacher more often pulls down than builds up. The Lord fed his hearers with truth and won his converts more often by its sweet reasonableness than by any implication of the fear of the wrath to come.

"Here are the example and the inspiration for the Christian preacher in and out of the formal pulpit and the conventional routine of churchly ministration. Let him imbibe the inspiration and follow the example that moved his Master, and we shall see the dawn of a new Pentecost wherein many shall be added to the Church daily of such as believe, even at the street-corners, through the mere sounding out of the message of the gospel of salvation, spoken with a loving and yet considerate intelligence, and in the power of the Holy Spirit."

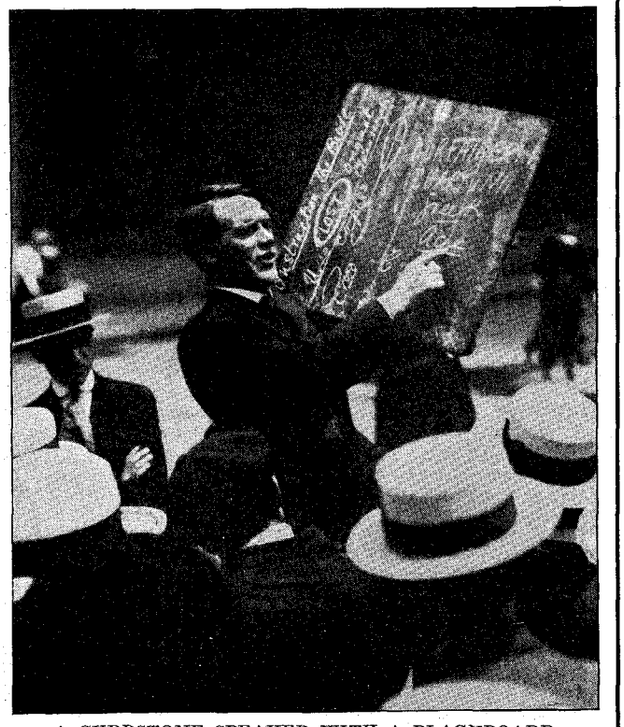
THE BANKER AS A "BIG BROTHER"

WE HAVE LONG HEARD of the Big Brothers who elect themselves to look after the "little fellers." *The Northwestern Banker* (Des Moines) shows its patrons, the bankers, how the profession elects them to the post of brotherhood. There are 25,000 banks in the United States; some of them with 100,000 depositors. Each bank has one or more bankers who ought to be alive to the "greatest undeveloped resources of our country"—the boys. The need is seen by one of their numbers, Mr. S. L. Frazier, who points out the way for each banker "to grab a few boys." With proper effort, he thinks, "it should be easy to average fifty to the bank," who would become savers, and thereby depositors. His dream embraces "an army of young fellows headed right each year." This makes a total of over 1,000,000, and, he asks, "how long at that rate would it take the bankers of the country to solve the *Poverty Problem?*" When we have solved that, he avers, "we have done away with most of the problems that threaten and are a menace to us as a nation." This is his call to the man who has probably thought that missionary propagandism was never included in the purview of his profession:

"LISTEN! Practically every downfall, every wrecked career, every worthless, useless, abandoned derelict of a young man, drifting aimlessly in the muddy pool of his own making, the misuse and abuse of MONEY are responsible for, and you know it, if you will but stop and think the thing out for a minute. Look here! The 'thrifty' boy will be an industrious boy, will he not? If industrious, then he will be steady. If steady, then well behaved. If well behaved, then manly; and if manly, he will be temperate. If a boy is busy, he has no time to form bad habits. If a thrifty boy, he is a busy one—so there you are. The desire to earn something and save something and be something (when it becomes a habit) is the deadly enemy of all bad habits that call for the foolish expenditure of money, as all bad habits do."

This missionary banker is also enough of a farmer to know that "a farmer cuts two crops of clover in one season, and enriches his soil besides." Now, by analogy, "if the banker will persuade the boys in his territory to earn and save, he will get a crop, the boy will get a crop, and the soil (the boy) will be continually enriched in mind, body, and soul, besides":

"Think of it, men, 1,000,000 boys saved every year from the devil's clutches. One million boys encouraged and helped to become men. One million boys made to feel that they are of some account and worth while. One million boys converted to the saying and the thrifty habit, every year. One million boys saved from going to hell in a hand-basket by virtue of 'the saving habit.'



A CURBSTONE SPEAKER WITH A BLACKBOARD.

His theme is religion, and he helps out his words with graphic illustrations.

"A banker should be something else besides a mere money-grabber, and here is the most wonderful opening for men in our profession that ever stared men in the face; here is the greatest opportunity that ever knocked on men's doors and asked to be let in, and the beauty of it all is, that while we are heading the boys in the right direction, while we are doing something for society, while we are doing our country an invaluable service, we are, quite naturally, bettering ourselves in the real and vital things of a genuine manhood, and increasing our business by leaps and bounds in spite of ourselves.

"If every banker would only determine to be a Big Brother to a few boys and 'help a feller' every chance that offered, the bankers would soon be lauded as the greatest moral force in the wide world, and they would have the satisfaction of having saved the boys and solved the question of poverty, to a very large degree. Boys need the helping hand. Boys are drifting into by- and forbidden paths because there is no one to 'help' them.

"We heard a delightful little story, once upon a time, of the dear little 'kid' who was compelled to remain inside the yard of his home near the beach front. One day some boys came along and asked him to go down on the shore and have some fun, but he declined, and tried to content himself playing in his own little sand-pile, but soon he heard the shouts of his friends, and, going to the gate, opened it and looked their way. The temptation was too much, and, glancing furtively at the house and seeing no one, he hastily joined the little folk. His mother,

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who had been watching him, soon appeared on the scene and led the boy home with many a promise to punish him severely for his disobedience. The little fellow, fishing for an excuse said: 'Mama, did you see me when I went to the gate and opened it?' 'Yes, dear, I saw you all the time.' 'Then, mama, why didn't you rap on the window and help a feller?'

"Now, my banker friend, there is a mighty good lesson in that. When we see young men about to go wrong, spending their money foolishly, cultivating bad habits, keeping bad company, and otherwise imperiling their future, why not interest ourselves in their behalf, why not rap on the window and help a 'feller'? This we can do by encouraging them to earn money and save it. The best way to help a boy is to help him help himself, and if we can get him to form the saving habit, the chances are we have saved him, body and soul. The saving habit is a saving grace; get it and help the other fellow get it."

PASTORS WHOSE HEARTS ARE BREAKING

WHEN OUGHT A PASTOR TO RESIGN? The question has presented itself to many pastors and congregations besides those of the South, where, we are told, the question lately was forced into the acute stage. The Rev. George W. McDaniel, pastor of a leading Baptist Church in Richmond, Va., recently startled his church out of its complacency by resigning his pastorate. He had preached there for twelve years with eminent success from every point of view, says *The Watchman-Examiner* (New York). "The church is harmonious, united, popular, and wealthy." Dr. McDaniel holds a position of leadership throughout the Southern Convention, and his act has been discust beyond the confines of the State. Here is a part of the letter informing his congregation of his reasons for taking the step:

"A good part of my life has been devoted to this pastorate. I should like to spend the next decade in one place as the past one has been spent here. Looking at the church, the prospect for enlarged and permanent usefulness is not bright. The arguments that I remain as pastor confirm my views that the church is contented, is 'at ease in Zion.' You are satisfied, but I am not. Coldness and formalism chill my heart. The Sunday-school is the most important department of the church, but I have been unable to enlist many of our most prominent members in this phase of the work. The prayer-meeting is the spiritual thermometer of church-life, and I have tried in vain to secure the attendance of many of you. Our great evangelistic opportunity is the evening service, but many men and women whose presence would be an inspiration to the pastor, and a powerful example to the unsaved, never attend this service. In short, these, my good friends, simply attend church Sunday mornings. That is only making religion respectable. My life is too short to spend it where I can secure no better cooperation. This I say frankly, but in love, for I do love every one of you. During the early years of this pastorate some were enthusiastic who are now indifferent. Another pastor may awaken them. At first, when you did not know me, I advanced cautiously; but now you ought to believe unhesitatingly. On the contrary, some of you have been willing for me to spend and be spent while you looked on, or touched the work lightly. Religion, with me, is serious, and service is a sublime obligation. I can not wait upon your conservatism. 'The King's business requireth haste.' It would be standing in my own light, and in the way of the kingdom of God, for me to stay here simply because you want me to, and because it is easy."

The pastor did, however, yield to the importunities of his people and withdrew his resignation. The Baptist paper takes up the matter as a situation typical of that involving "scores of our ablest ministers":

"They have had fruitful pastorates, their people love them, and it is simply taken for granted that they are to continue their ministry indefinitely. But the novelty has worn off, the enthusiasm is less marked, and the ruts are getting deeper. These men feel that new voices in the pulpits and new methods in the parishes would arouse the churches to intenser enthusiasm and enable the churches to grip afresh their communities. Often this is not true. Indeed, we think that most often it is not true, but these earnest ministers can not persuade themselves that it is not true. So it is that scores of our very best men are in a dilemma."

The Watchman-Examiner points to the strange fact that "churches will follow a new and unknown leader, while refusing to follow a tried and trusted leader whom they respect and love":

"The new pastor comes, and with him come for a time, at least, enlarged attendance at all the services, more generous contributions, and a new enthusiasm. Yet the people loved their old pastor from whose leadership they turned away many times, more than they love this new and strange minister!

"Our sympathy went out to Dr. McDaniel in the dilemma that confronted him. It is immaterial as to whether the method that he adopted was the best method for the solving of the problem. This much can be said, however, that the method that he adopted startled his people out of their self-complacency and aroused them to a new sense of obligation. It is not often wise for a man to reconsider a resignation when he has once offered it. It is never wise for a man to offer a resignation with a view to waking up a congregation. Some men have done this and have been greatly surprized when their resignations were accepted on the spot. It is an indisputable fact, however, that really good people in noble churches are breaking the hearts of their pastors by their indolence and indifference. Often a pastor is obliged to sacrifice himself for the sake of arousing his people to a consciousness of their duty."

AN ANTIGOSSIP CRUSADE

A YOUNG GIRL recently killed herself in an English village. The coroner's jury, however, brought in the verdict: "Killed by idle gossip." The girl had been guilty of nothing actually wrong, but "the gossip disseminated by the women of the village blackened her name until she could bear the suspicious looks and spoken taunts no longer, and so she ended her life." The event caused an antigossip crusade, an account of which appears in *Pearson's Weekly* (London):

"A society has been formed and rules drawn up. The entrance fee has been fixt at a nominal sum, because the society desired to embrace all classes, both rich and poor. Our richer women are just as adept at robbing others of their character as are the women of the working classes who chat with each other from their respective door-steps.

"The organizers are quite hopeful of minimizing the number of gossips, because they are convinced that the worst offenders talk scandal more from a matter of habit than through any really malicious desire to injure another.

"Members must take a vow to avoid either starting or spreading any unkind remarks about any one else, nor will they listen to a person who tries to tell them. To repeat what they have heard, even if known to be true, is equally as bad as to set the ball rolling. For the first ten breaches of this law a fine is imposed, graduating from a shilling up to the maximum fine of ten shillings. After ten slips the women are to be blackballed as incurables. . . . . .

"If we pick up mud and throw it at a fashionably drest lady and spoil her clothes she can get redress through the law; no well-brought-up woman, however, ever dreams of throwing mud at her friends.

"If, on the other hand, we imagine that she is too flighty in her behavior, and, in order to strengthen our belief, we repeat all her trivial little indiscreet actions, we are flinging mud at her character, and she can get no redress unless it should happen to interfere with the earning of her livelihood, or can be proved a malicious act.

"Idle gossip does more harm than anything else in the world, and if the organizers of the antigossip crusade have only the perseverance and courage to make it universal they will do inestimable good for the general happiness of the community.

"Charity, like all else, should begin at home, and those who can not join the crusade should begin in their own family circle and resolve not even to think ill of their friends, acquaintances, or those of whom they have little knowledge. When ugly tales are told them these should be immediately forgotten.

"Before making a statement about any one do not forget to let it pass the three golden gates: 'Is it true?' 'Is it needful?' and 'Is it kind?'

"These form the motto of the antigossip crusade."

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

THE LIFE OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY

Olcott, Charles S. The Life of William McKinley. With Portraits and Other Illustrations. Two Volumes. 8vo, pp. xvi–400–418. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $5 net.

Based largely on material of confidential nature and stamped with the approval of McKinley's friends and executors, this biography, the official one, makes its appearance at an opportune time. Its author, Charles S. Olcott, was selected by agreement of the executors of the McKinley estate, George B. Cortelyou, former secretary to the President; Justice William R. Day, who was Secretary of State during the War with Spain; and Charles G. Dawes, formerly Controller of the Currency, an intimate friend. These men were associated with President McKinley, not merely as officials, but personally and intimately, and they have given the biographer the full measure of their experience and help. To Mr. Cortelyou especially the author acknowledges singular indebtedness for having placed at his disposal not merely the President's official and private correspondence, but also drafts of speeches and messages, reports of telephone conversations, pamphlets, photographs, and countless other items of interest. In addition, the biographer had access to Mr. Cortelyou's diary containing shorthand-notes of occasional remarks made by the President, and of the daily happenings of importance at the White House, at Canton, and elsewhere.

From the fact that McKinley was not a prolific letter-writer and that he kept no diary, his biographer was at some disadvantage. The biography therefore is perhaps lacking in the intensely personal note that naturally comes from those sources. Mr. Olcott makes the remark in his preface that he would have liked to tell the whole story of McKinley's life in his own words, had that been possible. It was not. But in compensation we have the record of private conversations remembered by intimate friends to whom the President, ever a ready talker, was accustomed to confide his views on men and events. Speeches and the few letters that were available have also been drawn upon freely. The result is that we have a fairly complete and authentic account of McKinley's life from his election to Congress in 1876 to the close of his career—"a career which," as the author notes, "is so interwoven with the vast political and economic changes which marked the last quarter of the nineteenth century that any complete account of it must be historical as well as biographical." It has been Mr. Olcott's endeavor, as he tells us, to draw the backgrounds of his political picture "somewhat full and deep" so that the real achievements of William McKinley may be seen "in their true relation to the great movements of his time."

These "backgrounds"—and, indeed, the whole atmosphere of the picture—have present interest, for they cast the light of past experience upon events and problems still vital to-day. The political career of McKinley, culminating in his four years in the Presidency, connotes events of epochal importance in the nation's history. Not only were questions of great economic moment, like the tariff and the currency, intimately associated with his political activities, but there took definitive form, during his term of office and under his guidance, a new policy which marked the transition of the United States to the position of a world-Power. It is in connection with this phase of events, as they link themselves with McKinley's official career, that Mr. Olcott's biography assumes most interest and importance.

The objection that probably will be brought against the work is that it is too laudatory and too partizan. It is, indeed, a frank panegyric of McKinley and of the group of men who were associated with him, the list including Hanna, who is described as a man of self-sacrificing civic virtues, with an eye single to the public weal. The story of Hanna's extraordinary financial campaign is described approvingly by the author, and the admission is inferable that but for the huge campaign fund the Republican candidate's friend extorted from the party millionaires by holding before them the threat of what Democratic success would mean for them and "the business interests," Bryan would have been elected Presiden in 1896. There is an interesting account toward the end of the book of Theodore Roosevelt's entrance into the national arena of politics—an event that took place at the convention that renominated McKinley for President and the Colonel for Vice-President. Mr. Olcott writes:

"Whatever may have been his real feelings, Governor Roosevelt pushed aside the nomination, but at the same time so displayed his magnetic personality as to make it inevitable. He circulated actively through the hotel-lobbies, appearing in the headquarters of the various State delegations, stirring up enthusiasm for himself in his own inimitable fashion, and always wearing the badge of picturesque military activity, the Rough-Rider hat. So much attention did he attract that when Wayne MacVeagh, Garfield's Attorney-General, heard of it, he remarked dryly: 'Gentlemen, that's an acceptance-hat.' All this carried consternation to the hearts of many delegates who feared Roosevelt. Charles Dick, the secretary of the Republican National Committee, tried to check the movement. He telephoned to Secretary Cortelyou at the White House on Sunday evening, June 17, at 10:30, as follows: 'The Roosevelt boom is let loose and it has swept everything. It starts with the support of Pennsylvania and New York practically solid, and with California and Colorado back of it also. The feeling is that the thing is going pell-mell like a tidal-wave.'"

Much of what went on behind the scenes in the drama of Republican politics of that period—most of it matter of singularly suggestive timeliness—is disclosed. The reader will find ample reason for reflection in the study of these "documents" of an era so near and nearly related to our own.

REMINISCENCES BY THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR

Jusserand, J. J. (Ambassador of France to the United States). With Americans of Past and Present Days. Octavo, pp. ix–350. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

The French Ambassador's volume, coming at a time when the thunders of Verdun were waking the world to the fact of endangered liberty in its citadel, has for Americans who are friends of France peculiar import. Mr. Jusserand is almost an American himself by this time. His book shows singular mastery of the language. For thirteen years he has been France's representative at Washington. He is the dean of the diplomatic corps—"the dean," as he says in his Dedication of the work to the Thirteen Original States, not only of the diplomatic corps in Washington, but of all his predecessors "from the early days when on a raised platform in Independence Hall my diplomatic ancestor, Gérard de Rayneval, presented to Congress the first credentials brought here from abroad."

The story of Rochambeau and the French in America, prepared largely from unpublished documents, constitutes the most important portion of the book. This is a little monograph in itself, taking up nearly half the volume. The remainder of the book is devoted to studies or lectures on these subjects: Major L'Enfant and the Federal City, Washington and the French, Abraham Lincoln, The Franklin Medal, Horace Howard Furness, and From War to Peace. The inspiring story of Rochambeau and the French in America opens with a description of the intellectual *milieu* in France at the period of our Revolution. The year 1780 marked a crisis. The American war had been going on for five years, and for two years a treaty of alliance, writes Mr. Jusserand, "bound us French to the 'insurgents.'" This treaty had as its sole object "to maintain effectually the liberty, sovereignty, and independence of the United States." Quite recently the news had come of the double victory at sea and on land of d'Estaing, at Granada, and Paris had been illuminated. "The lights were scarcely out," says the author, "when news arrived of the disaster of the same d'Estaing at Savannah. All France felt anxious concerning the issue of a war which had lasted so long and continued to be doubtful. It was during the first months of 1780 that a report went about that "a great definitive effort was to be attempted," and that it was not this time a question of sending ships to the Americans, but of sending an army. All wanted to take part. There was a prospect of crossing the seas, "of succoring a people fighting for a sacred cause, a people of whom all our volunteers praised the virtues—the people led by Washington and represented in Paris by Franklin."

"An ardor as of crusaders inflamed the hearts of French youths, and the intended expedition was, in fact, the most important that France had launched beyond the seas since the distant time of the Crusades. The cause was a truly sacred one—the cause of liberty, a magical word which then stirred the hearts of the many. 'Why is liberty so rare?' Voltaire had said. 'Because it is the most valuable of possessions.' All those who were so lucky as to be allowed to take part in the expedition were convinced that they would witness memorable, perhaps unique, events. And it turned out, indeed, that they were to witness a campaign which, with the battle of Hastings, where the fate of England was decided in 1066, and that of Bouvines, which made of France in 1214

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a great nation, was to be one of the three military actions with greatest consequences in which for the last thousand years the French had participated."

The most striking feature of the book for many readers will be the vivid picture it gives of what the French thought of revolutionary America. It was a time, the author notes, when "the passion of observing and narrating" was common to all kinds of people in France. One of the striking things was the extraordinary number of those taking part in the American expedition who wrote down their impressions, kept journals, or drew sketches. "Never perhaps during a military campaign," avers the author, "was so much writing done, nor were so many albums filled with drawings." And he proceeds to enumerate, in a long list of names, many destined to be historic, of those in whose accumulated writings is to be found a record of Franco-American relations remarkable in its completeness. Some of these journals have remained unpublished, but from using them, Mr. Jusserand has been enabled to put in a new and interesting light hitherto obscure or unknown facts with a bearing upon European history. Read in connection with Sir George Trevelyan's recent work on the same period, the French Ambassador's book opens up a whole tract of unfamiliar history as to the origins of the Republic.

Some idea of the exquisite tact and consideration which characterized the Royal Government's conduct in the Franco-American *entente* of a century and a third ago is shown in this extract from the landing orders of Rochambeau, reproduced in the volume:

"The troops which his Majesty [Louis XV.] is sending to America are auxiliary to those of the United States, his allies, and placed under the orders of General Washington, to whom the honors of a marshal of France will be rendered. In case of an equality of rank and duration of service, the American officer will take command. . . . The troops of the King will yield the right side to the allies; French troops will add black to their cockades, black being the color of the United States. [Some such hats, the historian notes, with black and white cockades are seen in Fraunce's Tavern, New York.] The intention of his Majesty is that there be perfect concert and harmony between the generals and officers of the two nations. The severest discipline will be observed. . . . It is forbidden to take a bit of wood, a sheaf of straw, any kind of vegetables except amicably and in paying. . . . All faults of unruliness, disobedience, insubordination, ill-will, brutal and sonorous drunkenness . . . will be punished according to ordinances with strokes of the flat of the sword. To make the punishment the harder for the French soldier, he will be barred from military service during his detention."

ANCIENT AND MODERN ROME

Kuhn, Albert (Rev., O.S.B., D.D.). Roma: Ancient, Subterranean, and Modern Rome in Word and Picture. With a Preface by His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore. With 938 illustrations, 40 full-page inserts, and 3 plans of Rome. Complete in 18 parts. Published bimonthly. Each 35 cents. New York: Benziger Brothers.

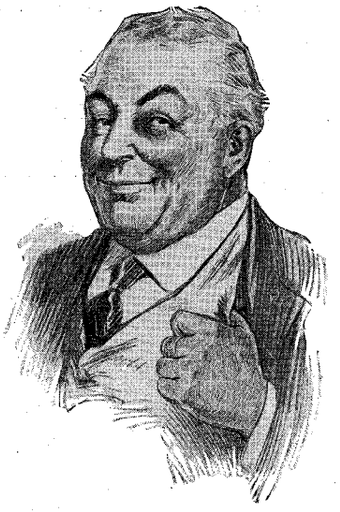
Cardinal Gibbons, in a striking preface, defines the scope and purpose of Dr. Kuhn's "Roma." He describes it as "thoroughly scientific and written in a broad and liberal spirit." It makes an appeal to old and young, to artists and scholars, and to "that large class of plain and every-day people" who are content to enjoy vicariously the treasures of learning and art the centuries have heaped up in Rome. There is an echo of Gregorovius in the prelate's stately phrasing of Rome's shadowy domination, protracted in a spiritual sense long after the expiration of temporal sway. Cardinal Gibbons strikes a key-note that will be found echoed throughout the work when, reaffirming the unique prestige of Rome in history, he points out as one of the causes of that preeminence the rude and simple virtues of its first inhabitants. These, he says, no less than its happy position and its climate, made it one day "the mistress of the world's most historic peninsula":

"The story of its political growth fascinates us forever as it did Polybius and St. Augustine. The very wreckage of its splendor—palaces, baths, porticoes, theaters, obelisks, arches—still encumbers the sites of departed greatness. Our eyes may still feast upon the sites where Cicero spoke to the masters of this earth, and where Augustus ruled the enormous mass of empire that God had permitted to coalesce gradually around the Mediterranean into a compact unity, the divinely preordained basis of the new spiritual empire that was to rise amid the ruins of its political forerunner and herald."

This imperial theme, "the highest theme of human contemplation," as Cardinal Gibbons styles it, the German Benedictine, in his elaborate and critical study, keeps constantly in mind. And while he retraces the footsteps of Gibbon, Mommsen, and Ferraro, making free use of what those tireless workers extracted from the inexhaustible mine, he takes the reader still further afield, and into what seems a new region of history.

Dr. Kuhn's historical survey of ancient Rome sets out with the legendary myths that center round Romulus and Remus, in what he calls "the dim twilight of primeval history," and terminates with the last West-Roman Emperor. "For long centuries," he says, the Romans firmly believed in the legend of the wolf-suckled princes. In that picturesque myth, "carved and immortalized in stone and bronze," he sees the indication of that "wolfish ferocity" and lust of dominion which in due time were to envelop the world. In all the familiar narratives that cluster round the origins of Rome the author finds a mixture of legend and history. The first kings, in his view, were mild patriarchal rulers. From the very commencement Roman history shows a marked distinction of classes. The line between patrician and plebeian is seen distinctly drawn. The pristine Roman Republic, its golden age and its succeeding decadence, as here portrayed, has much of the "contemporaneous" suggestiveness of Froude's well-known study.

The selection exhibited by the author, in illustrative matter and in its collocation, calls for comment. Except in cases of special effectiveness, he has ignored pictures made familiar in the myriad art-publications of the time, and has given the preference to those not widely known. To illustrate great moments of Roman history, he has drawn upon the works of modern artists like Maccari, Cesari, Pio Josis, Michetti, Morelli, Favretto, Bartolini, etc. The book thus provides the average reader with the novel opportunity of comparing the work of recent artists with that of famous artists of the past. For example, Ludwig Seitz's two frescoes, "Divine and Human Science" and "Ancient and Christian Art" (painted on the ceiling of the gallery of the Candelabra in the Vatican), done by order of



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when hot summer days come, means more than electric fans and ice-water.

Summer comfort is largely a matter of selecting proper food.

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Soft-boiled eggs

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The Grape-Nuts is wonderfully delicious, easy to digest and highly nourishing. The fruit, eggs and toast give variety, and round out a meal that is a splendid start-off for a good, cool day.

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for

Grape-Nuts

—at Grocers.

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Leo XIII., are daringly suggestive of Titian's "Sacred and Profane Love."

Some idea of the author's style, of the freshness of his pages, as well as of his intimate sympathy with what is noble and beautiful in pagan art and life, may be conveyed by this extract, taken from his elaborate description of the art-collections of Rome:

"According to the several Greeks and Romans, day and night, dawn and twilight, the sun and the moon, were divine beings. At the first breath of morn Aurora, beautiful goddess of the dawn, with splendid tresses and saffron robe, rises in the East; mounting the heavens she sends out, as the heralds of advancing day, beams of light to arouse sleeping nature to new life. She is followed by Phosphoros, the light-bearer, with a torch—the morning-star—in the form of a young god. Then Titan, the radiant sun-god, arises and his golden chariot is drawn across the heavens by swift steeds, that climb laboriously to their midday zenith and then hasten downward toward evening. The chariot of the sun is accompanied by the Horæ—goddesses of the hours, of the swiftly passing time, of the changes in nature, of the seasons, and of the measures of time in general. From these ancient conceptions, Guido Reni painted sunrise, the coming of the new day from out the dark night. Aurora is already hovering in the dawn-tinted sky, scattering light and flowers on the awakening world; Phosphoros swings his torch and Titan guides his snorting steeds; the high-girdled, fleeting Horæ hover about in a graceful dance!—and all is flooded with an abundance of golden, rosy, morning light."

GERMANY'S POINT OF VIEW

Whitelock, William Wallace [Translator]. Modern Germany in Relation to the Great War. By Various German Writers. 12mo, 628 pp. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $2 net.

One of the complaints most frequently made by Germans is that Americans have not the means of judging Germany fairly because of England's control of the seas and the cable-lines. This complaint ignores the publication, by the press, as news, of the varicolored books of the belligerent nations, which have been circulated by thousands in book or pamphlet form; an energetic "propaganda" here, which finally broke down under its own weight; and the publication daily of the official *communiqués* of all belligerents. With the issue of the present closely printed volume the complaint might well cease. We now have in English Germany's most authoritative word.

In 1915 there was published in Germany a collection of twenty-two essays, under the title, *Deutschland und der Weltkrieg* ("Germany and the World-War"). These essays were, all but two, by professors in German universities—authorities, each, in the subjects they treated. They are the presentation by Teutons of the Teutonic case in relation to the present war. All but one of these essays have been translated to form the present volume.

The arrangement is in five "Books": "Germany's Position in the World" (seven chapters); "Germany's Allies" (two chapters); "Our Enemies' Policy of Force" (six chapters); "The Causes and the Outbreak of the War" (three chapters); and "The Spirit of the War" (three chapters).

Most of the discussions combine the historical and the polemic with the apologetic; they are the German interpretation of modern history and the statement of German aims and aspirations. That they also contain denunciation of the members of the Entente must be noted, Great Britain coming in for the greatest censure.

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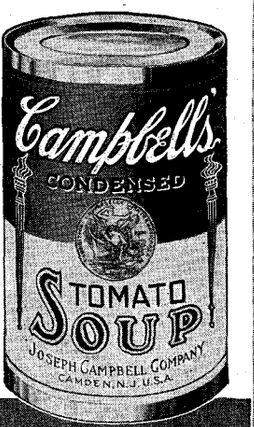

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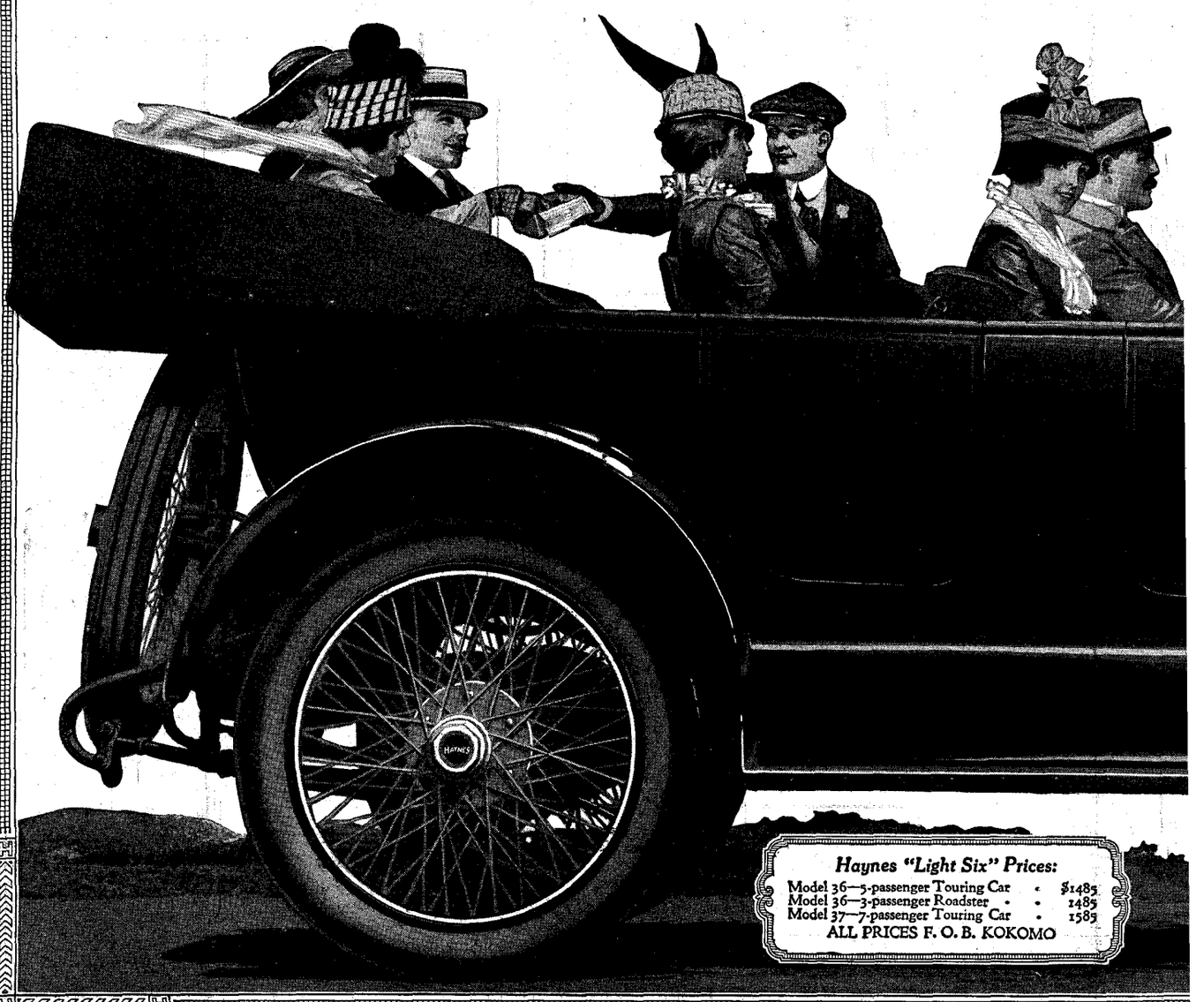

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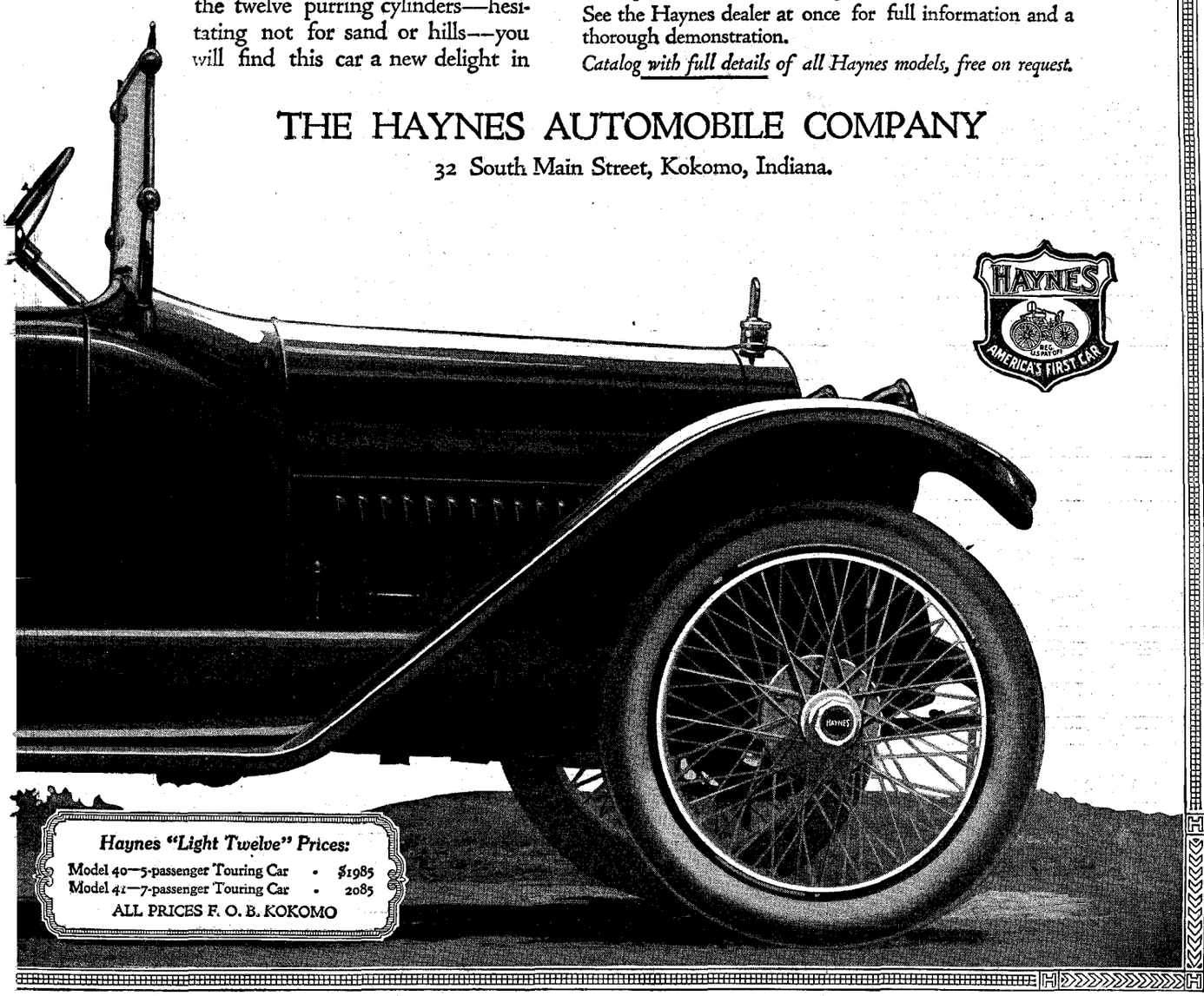

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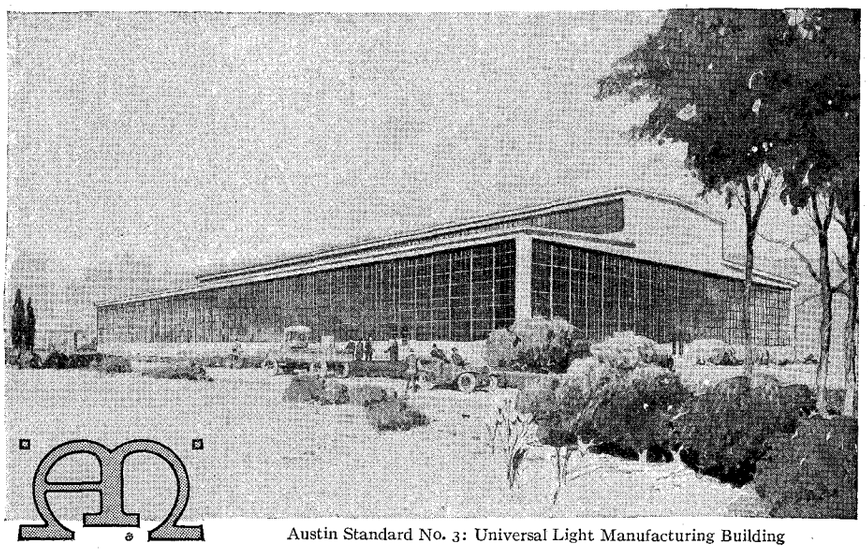

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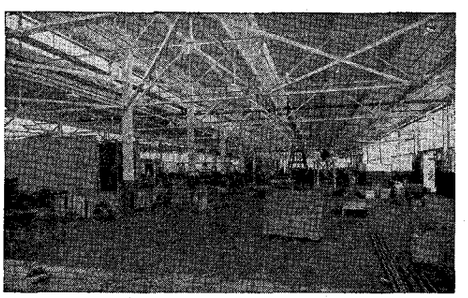

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CURRENT POETRY

WHETHER the award of prizes is beneficial to art continues to be a subject for debate, but meanwhile prizes continue to be awarded—and this season is especially rich in prizes for the poets. The Poetry Society of America has awarded two prizes, of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each, to Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse's "Debts" (which, so far as we know, has not yet appeared in print) and to May Riley Smith's "The Child in Me," which we quote from *The Forum*. The decision was made by vote of the members of the Poetry Society, most of them writers of verse, and it is interesting to see that they have selected a poem simple in theme and naive and sincere in expression.

THE CHILD IN ME

BY MAY RILEY SMITH

She follows me about my House of Life
(This happy little ghost of my dead youth!).
She has no part in Time's relentless strife,
She keeps her old simplicity and truth
  And laughs at grim mortality—
  This deathless child that stays with me—
This happy little ghost of my dead youth!

My House of Life is weather-stained with years—
(O Child in Me, I wonder why you stay?)
Its windows are bedimmed with rain of tears—
Its walls have lost their rose—its thatch is gray—
  One after one its guests depart—
  So dull a host is my old heart—
O Child in Me, I wonder why *you* stay!

For jealous Age, whose face I would forget,
Pulls the bright flower you give me from my hair
And powders it with snow—and yet—and yet
I love your dancing feet and jocund air
  And have no taste for caps of lace
  To tie about my faded face:
I love to wear *your* flower in my hair!

O Child in Me, leave not my House of Clay
Until we pass together through its Door!
When lights are out, and Life has gone away,
And we depart to come again no more—
  We comrades, who have traveled far
  Will hail the twilight and the star,
And gladly pass together through the Door!

From A. M. Robertson, of San Francisco, comes "The Caged Eagle, and Other Poems," Mr. George Sterling's new book. Passion, imagination, and dignity are characteristics of Mr. Sterling's work; he is never trivial, never sensational. In this volume we find a tragic ballad of extraordinary power, and in quoting it we desire to call special attention to the dramatic effectiveness of the climax.

BALLAD OF THE FATAL WORD

BY GEORGE STERLING

The boulders lie along the downs;
  The turf is hard between;
The Channel-waves are low this dawn,
  And turf and wave are green.

Now three come down from out the wood,
  And cross the verdant span;
And two have swords and one a rose—
  A man, a maid, a man.

Beside the sea the turf is flat,
  With space for one to spring
To right or left, and in or out,
  With steel upraised to sting.

"Have at thee, Carew!" cries the one:
  "Defend thyself!" it came.
The blades against the rising sun
  Make sudden wands of flame.

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Now let the timid curlew fly
And let the gull veer past,
For point is set to truceless point
And doubt shall end at last.

And long below a windy sky
The dancing rapiers blaze—
The grating edge, the slender death
That seeks an hundred ways.

And neither hath the vantage yet,
Nor do the Fates decide
Above those lists where pride and youth
Encounter youth and pride.

Then sudden on the breast of one
There lies a scarlet stain.
'Tis but a touch, yet at the sight
The maiden cries, "Duane!"

And in that voice, for all I know,
Are love and bitter fear;
And neither knew, until she cried,
Which one to her was dear.

He had not struck had he but known
How bliss strikes unawares;
Now she is on her knees at last.
With unavailing pray'rs.

Upon the breast of him that fell
Her red rose laid she then;
And unto him whose blade was red
She never spoke again.

Mr. Sterling does not always write of broken hearts and crossed swords. Here are some tender and moving lines—a tribute of real beauty.

TO AN OLD NURSE

By George Sterling

Ever the thrush, on days like these of June,
Sings to the dead, as leafy shadows veer,
Swung by the slow decline of afternoon:
The dead folk do not hear.

There go the unmeaning ages as the hours:
Absolved of Time, they reckon not his flight.
Compassionately starred by lowly flow'rs,
Lies an unlifting night.

They are made silent in a silent place,
Abiding past our gratitude and tears;
Nor shall our music touch with choral grace
Their sleep's unnoted years.

Better, perhaps, no voice importunate
Deliver at the bourn of their repose
The certain and immutable, "Too late!"
No living heart but knows.

Yet there, of those who lie so dreamless now,
Is one whose love I knew in seasons past:
O warden of my youngest dreams! O thou
I reckon with at last!

How should a child be conscious of such care?
A heedless boy have gratitude? Ah, yes!
Yet still the heart of memory makes aware,
Sad for old thanklessness.

And now, to have thee know the full regret
For thanks unfelt, undreamt-of, and unsaid!
Elder and lessoned, now the eyes are wet
Above the gentle dead.

There is no mound to tell where thou dost sleep:
O watcher by the bed, lone sentinel
Of long-gone midnights desolate and deep,
I know thou sleepest well!

The death of Chester Firkins has robbed the world of an accomplished journalist and a poet of extraordinary promise. He was a young man, but he had already made for himself an honorable reputation, chiefly for his ability to express the beauty that lies hidden in the daily round of metropolitan life. He uses this power to good advantage in his poem, "On a Subway

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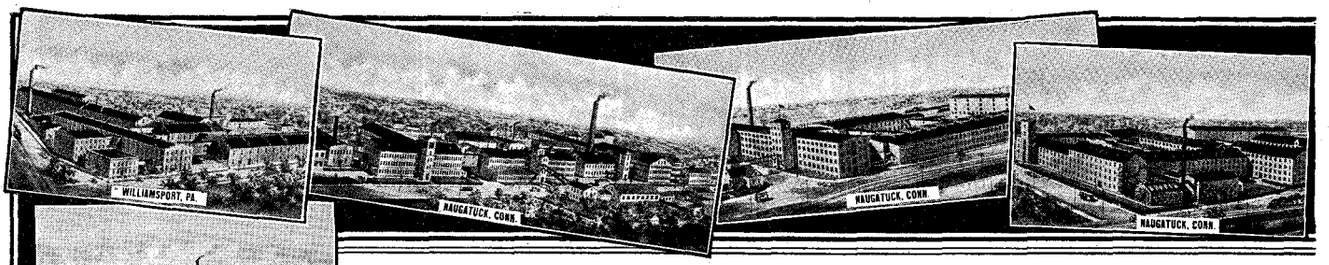

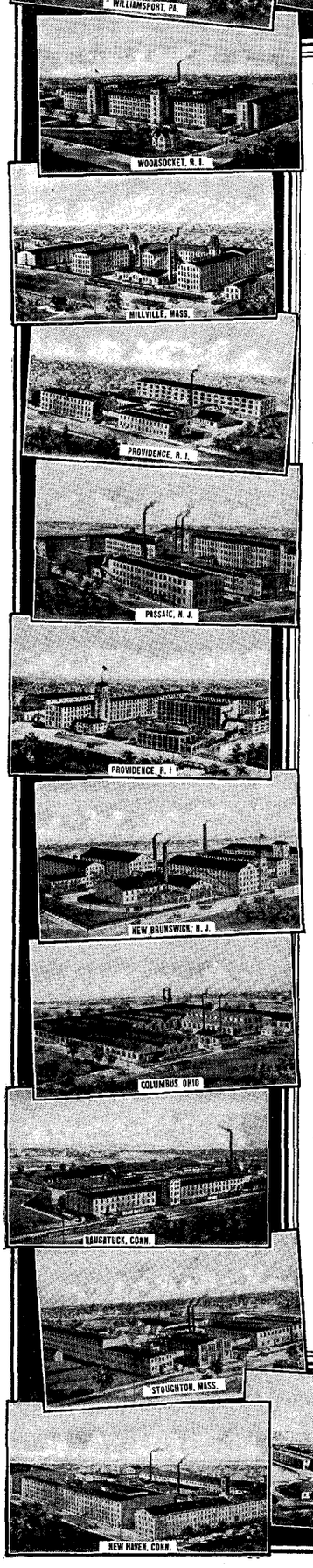

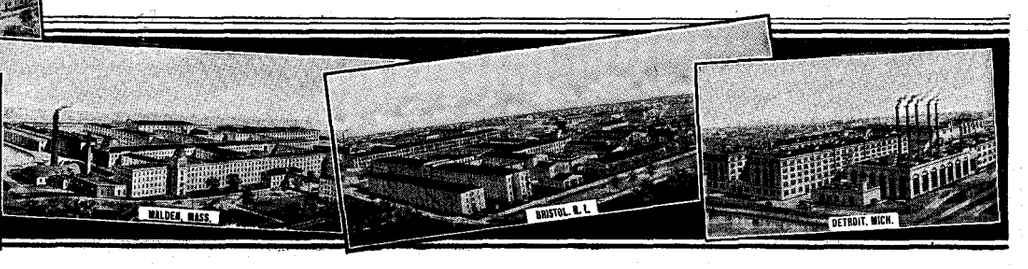

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY
US
RUBBER SYSTEM
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

The Fruits of the Rubber Tree

RUBBER TREES first gave shade and a harborage to the birds of the forest. That was all they gave for many ages. Then a beetle bored into the bark and a liquid oozed out which barbaric man discovered could be dried into crude balls to play with. Then civilized man found how these balls could be transformed into things to serve all mankind.

The birth of the rubber tree is lost in the shadowy past. The birth of the rubber industry is comparatively recent. Seventy-four years ago the first factory was licensed to make rubber goods. This pioneer plant—the great-great-grandfather of the entire rubber industry of the world—is now an important unit of the United States Rubber Company.

Pictured here are thirty-four of the forty-seven great factories owned by the United States Rubber Company, the world's largest producer of rubber goods, including **Footwear, Clothing, Automobile and Bicycle Tires, Druggists' Sundries, Insulated Wire, Soles and Heels, Belting, Hose, Packing, Mechanical and Moulded Rubber Goods of all kinds.**

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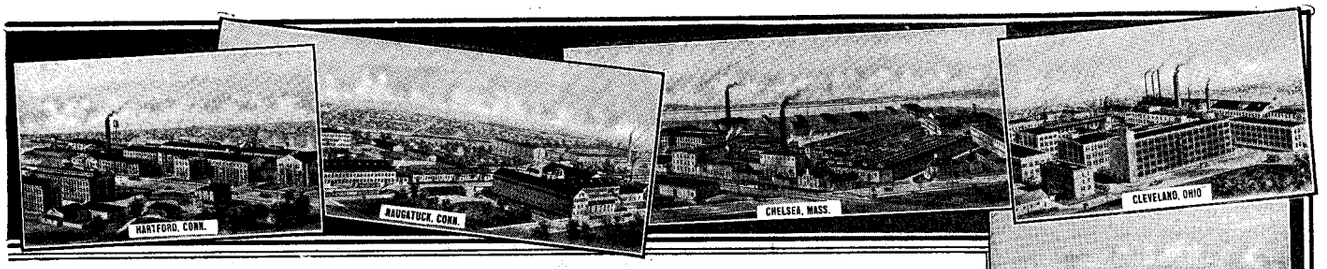
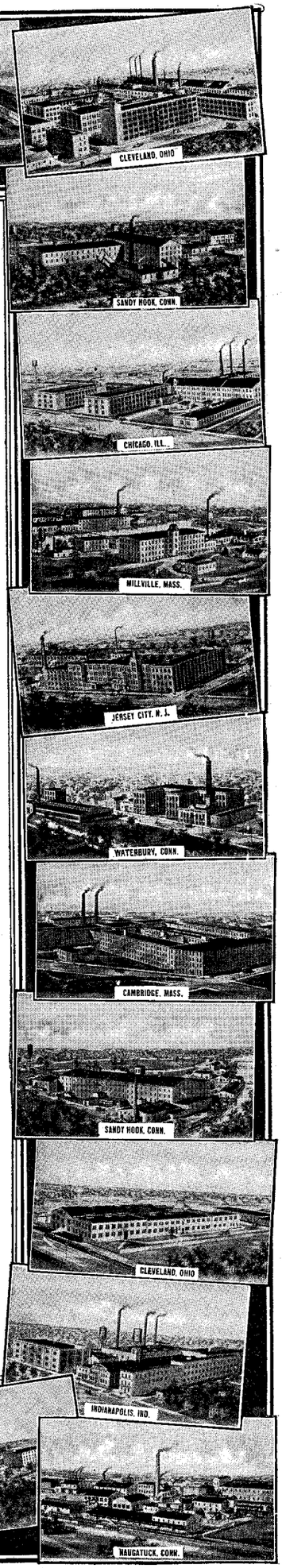


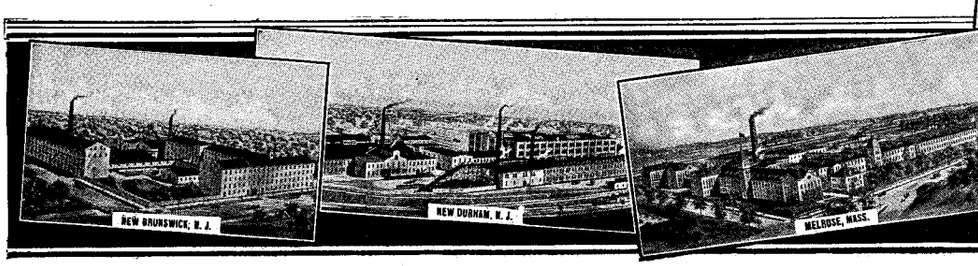
If all of these factories were grouped in one locality, if the army of workers and their families were housed around the mammoth plant so formed, there would arise a mighty city—larger than Rochester, larger than Louisville, St. Paul or Denver.

It is only by such an imaginative comparison that one can sense the tremendous size and activities of this giant organization, which manufactures and distributes throughout the world every article into which rubber is made.

That the United States Rubber Company is the leader in this great field is a distinction won simply by merit. It has responded most satisfactorily to the rubber requirements of the people. It has, through persistent and exhaustive research, been constantly active in finding new ways to turn rubber to the benefit of mankind. It has consistently maintained the quality of its products under all conditions. It has been enabled through its size, through the variety and quantity balance of its output, and through the age and organized experience of its associated companies to combine, in all its products, quality and economy in the maximum.

United States Rubber Company





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YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO.

Step inside a

YALE

padlock with us a minute

and see what it is that gives the Yale Padlock its grip—a grip that hangs on unshaken and unbreakable until you break down the door or open it with its own little key.

Sturdy, durable, enduring—the Yale Padlock is typical of the security and protection every kind of Yale lock gives you.

Look for the name Yale on the padlock to make sure you get Yale.

For Sale by Hardware Dealers

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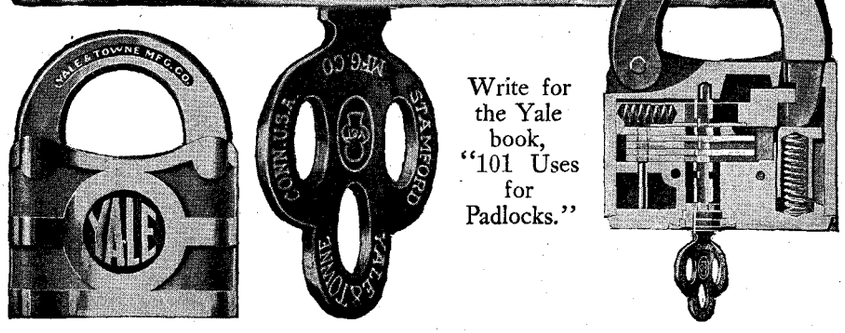

Write for the Yale book, "101 Uses for Padlocks."

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the Superb Border Flowers, How to Plant, Cultivate, and Improve Them. A new book by H. H. Thomas, the well-known gardening expert, assisted by Miss S. M. Kingsford. Tells how to grow these beautiful flowers from seed, from cuttings, in pots, how to layer them, etc., with the best results. An invaluable book for the gardener, amateur or professional. *12mo, cloth, 154 pp.; profusely illustrated. 60 cents; by mail, 68 cents.*
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The Thing for Trainsickness
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TENNIS TIME!

Get out your racket and hunt up the balls. Drag the net out of the attic—and be sure to get a copy of this sensational tennis-lovers' book,

Modern Tennis

Take it along to the court and it will help you start the season with improvements in your game that will amaze you. It is written by P. A. Vaile, the international tennis authority, to give amateur players all the principles, the application of which has developed the greatest experts in the game. Its simple, authoritative instructions on strokes, footwork and all the other points of the game, are illustrated by 48 actual photographs of **McLoughlin, Williams, Brookes, Wilding,** and other international players in action. A book that will delight every sport enthusiast.

Cloth, $2.00; by mail, $2.16.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

WANTED AN IDEA! Think of some simple thing to patent. Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent." **RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.**

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL
and *freight prepaid* on the new 1916 **"RANGER"** bicycle. **Write at once for** our *big catalog* and *special offer.*
Improved Models, prices reduced. Extraordinary *new offers. You cannot afford to buy* without getting our *latest propositions.* WRITE TODAY.
Boys, be a **"Rider Agent"** and make big money taking orders for bicycles and supplies. Get our *liberal terms* on a sample to introduce the new **"RANGER."**
TIRES, equipment, sundries and everything in the bicycle line **half usual prices.** A few second-hand bicycles $3 to $8 to clear.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. F 172, CHICAGO

Express." We take it from his "Poems," published by Sherman, French & Co.

ON A SUBWAY EXPRESS

BY CHESTER FIRKINS

I, who have lost the stars, the sod,
For chilling pave and cheerless light,
Have made my meeting-place with God
A new and nether Night—

Have found a fane where thunder fills
Loud caverns, tremulous;—and these
Atone me for my reverend hills
And moonlit silences.

A figment in the crowded dark,
Where men sit muted by the roar,
I ride upon the whirring Spark
Beneath the city's floor.

In this dim firmament, the stars
Whirl by in blazing files and tiers;
Kin meteors graze our flying bars,
Amid the spinning spheres.

Speed! speed! until the quivering rails
Flash silver where the headlight gleams,
As when on lakes the moon impales
The waves upon its beams.

Life throbs about me, yet I stand
Outgazing on majestic Power;
Death rides with me, on either hand,
In my communion-hour.

You that 'neath country skies can pray,
Scoff not at me—the city clod;
My only respite of the day
Is this wild ride—with God.

There is a suggestion of Browning in this interesting little study of contrasting personalities. But the keeper of the lock is rather more convincingly presented than is his daughter. The pictures in the first three stanzas are vividly done. We take the poem from *The Poetry Review.*

THE KEEPER OF THE LOCK

BY AGNES LEE

"The rich are talking of their money's worth,
And the quiet lock must go.
They're going to choke our blue canal with earth,
And a road for public show.

"I've let the narrow boats slip in and out
These thirty years and more.
It will be hard to wake and turn about,
When a dream was at my door.

"A dream of sun and slanting meadow-croft,
And a bright waterway,
And boats like sea-gulls, rising, settling soft.
Well—the dream-birds never stay!

"The motors will come lavishing their smell
At every hour, and mock
Our quietness with every hoot of hell,"
Said the keeper of the lock.

"I love the lock with its banks of moss and vine,"
Said the daughter Marjory,
"But the days are dull with never an outward sign.
Now the world will come to me.

"I shall be glad to hear new voices ring,
To discover some new face,
To see the luck of cities have its fling
In this wide and silent place."

"The motors will be snorting dust to dim
The hedge, the hollyhock,
And killing all the air for pleasure's whim,"
Said the keeper of the lock.

"It will be good to see long rows of light
Stretch to infinity,
And rosy car on car flash out of sight,"
Said the daughter Marjory.

Said the keeper of the lock: "They've driven their knife—
For the lock is life to me!"
"It will be good to know a bit of life,"
Said the daughter Marjory.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

SAD FABLE OF THE HUMORIST

GEORGE ADE once made a fable about a poet who wrote some sobbing verses on "The Death of Little Willie," or something like that. The poet wrote them just for fun, but they made him famous and he could never get away from them as long as he lived. He came to loathe "Little Willie," but Willie tagged the poet around everywhere and made his life a burden. Now George knows how it is himself. Having written funny fables, people incline to take everything he says as a joke. The other day he tried to say something very weighty and important, and a clever writer on the New York *American* went and turned the whole thing into a fable of the Ade sort. It begins like this:

Once there was a Husky Baby Boy born in the town of Lafayette, Ind., where most of the Literary Geniuses come from. His father's name was Ade. Without any thought to the future he named his new son George.

When George was a very Young Boy the neighbors called him a rip-snorter. When his mama drest him up in his Sunday Clothes he would go out and play in the mud and get himself all mussed up. He put Tick-tacks on Smith's windows and threw stones at Jones's cat.

Then when he went to College, he hazed all the new students and Got Himself Disliked.

Afterward he Wrote Fables and Plays that made Everybody Laugh. No matter what he wrote, they laughed. No matter what he said, they laughed.

This was all on the pleasant side of the affair, for George himself is said to have laughed when the dollars began to come in. He found it easy to sell what he said, as long as it was funny, and people had a strange way of thinking that it was *all* funny. George's bank-account began to take on a noticeable rotundity. Then came the flaw in the gem, as we are told:

But one day he said Something Serious. A Roar of Laughter greeted him. George got all het up. He didn't want to be a Clown all the time.

"I'll become a Trustee of my Alma Mater," he said, "and educate the Youth along the Right Line."

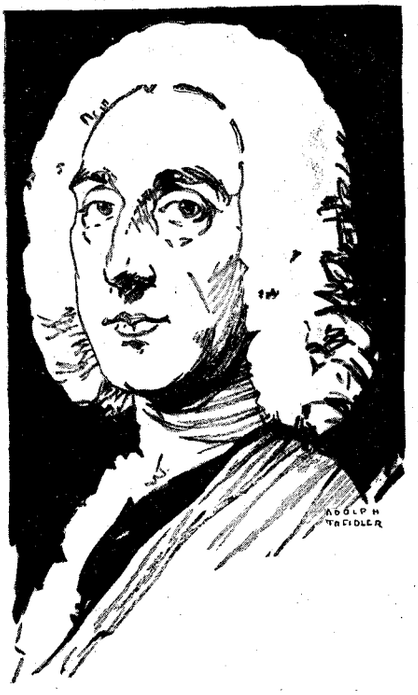
Again everybody laughed.

After a Long Chase he captured his escaped Goat and quit his job as Trustee. Yesterday he came to New York, and, like all other millionaires from the West, went to the Waldorf. He was full of the subject of Youthful Training and Preparedness.

"Let me tell you," he said, "that while the Youth of this Country has a lot of Pep, it has an Appalling Lack of Respect for Authority. You see it particularly in small towns—contempt for their Elders, contempt for the Laws, and Contempt for Institutions. That creates a dangerous Possibility.

"Youngsters should be taught Obedience and Respect. The Family Slipper should be properly applied more frequently. The trouble is they are actually encouraged

Lord Chesterfield hired a man to help him Shave



WHEN Lord Chesterfield's old valet died, his lordship was put to it to find a successor. None of them could shave him without chafing his skin. Finally he solved the problem by engaging a famous barber to teach him how to shave and how to care for his Razors.

Think how Chesterfield, that master of etiquette and accomplished man of the world, would have welcomed the Gillette Safety Razor.

One can imagine him describing it in his famous "Letters to His Son" as a valued accessory to the grace of living and a thing every gentleman should use.

"A gentleman's shave"—such a luxury in Chesterfield's time is now accessible every day to every man who owns a Gillette.

The Gillette shave is velvet-smooth, no matter how wiry the beard or tender the skin. A keen, fresh blade is always ready. Prices $5 to $50. Blades 50c. and $1 the packet. Dealers everywhere.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO.
BOSTON

Send two cents in stamps for the Gillette 1916 Baseball Blue Book. Dept. J

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A Whitaker Steel Garage will pay for itself over and over again in low insurance. Absolute protection of your car from fire and theft. All sizes at reasonable cost—shipped ready to put up without a carpenter. Write for free book, "Where to Keep the Car."

Whitaker-Giessner Co.
Dept. D, Portsmouth, O.

FIRE PROOF

BREEDING *and the* MENDELIAN DISCOVERY

By *A. D. Darbishire*, Lecturer on Genetics in the University of Edinburgh

The first attempt to issue in an accurately scientific and yet thoroughly popular form, a book which will be of value not only to investigators but to all people commercially interested in the question of breeding, such as poultry fanciers, sheep breeders, gardeners, farmers, etc.

"Darbishire is a delightful writer and an enthusiastic observer. In conversational style, nearly free from technicalities, he sets forth the facts."
Chicago Evening Post.

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Beautiful, New, 1917 Body

VELIE bodies have a world-wide fame. The new body, larger and roomier, with its deep, genuine leather and curled hair upholstery and mirror finish, has both luxury and grace unsurpassed. Its substantial oak frame and heavy steel insure permanence.

Velie

Timken Axles Front and Rear

THIS high-priced feature comes in the Greater Velie for 1917. Other features of corresponding superiority—powerful Velie-Continental motor—multiple disc clutch—long, underslung springs—push button starting. Everything in and on. Read the list.

1917

Bigger Better More Power

VELIE BILTWEL SIX has made an astonishing record the last year. It created a demand that tripled our output—tested the capacity of A Mile of Velie Factory—made a name for style, finish and performance that you now hear wherever automobiles are discussed.

Four more inches of body length give more room, more comfort, more luxury—with a new note of distinctive charm in the lines of the 1917 design.

Timken Axles Front and Rear are but an evidence of the quality and superior specifications found throughout the new car. Recognized as the standard of excellence. *Money cannot buy better.*

Many subtleties of engineering refinement *give more power,* silence, suppleness—securing every ounce of energy out of every ounce of fuel.

All this and much more can be obtained in the new Velie at the low price of $1085.

Back of this Car is half a century of manufacturing experience—the reputation of one of the most substantial organizations in America.

1917 Velie Biltwel Line Eight Body Styles

Model 28, five-passenger Touring, $1085; four-passenger Companionable Roadster (original and exceptionally smart type), $1085; two-passenger Roadster, $1065.

Enclosed bodies, exclusively designed: Cabriolet, $1485; Touring Sedan, $1685; four-passenger Sociable Coupe, $1750; Town Car, $2200.

Model 27, seven passenger Six, completes the line; 124-inch wheelbase, 45 h.p., 35x4½-inch tires, 4-speed transmission. The utmost in luxury and refinement. Price, $1550. Ask for catalog.

See and judge for yourself. They are at your nearest Velie dealer's now.

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Everything in and on—ready for the road

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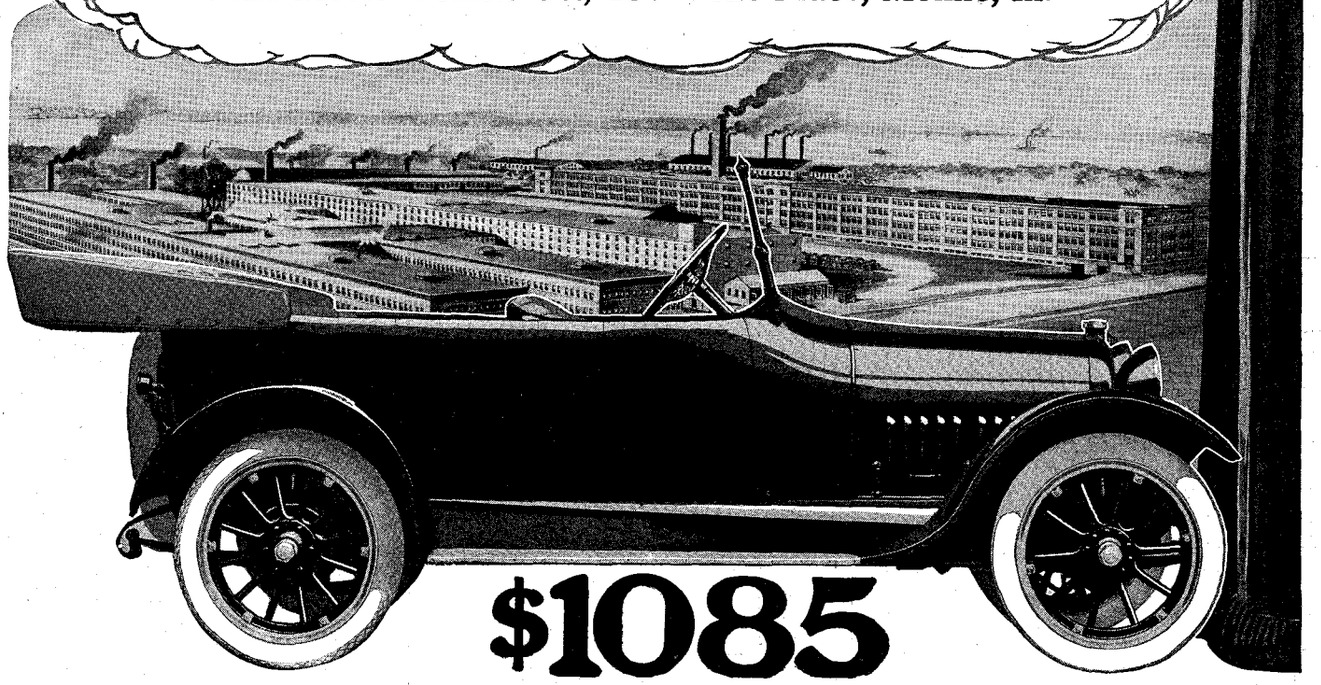

$1085

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by Half-Baked theorists in their efforts to become Holy Terrors.

"Two Months each Summer in a military training-camp would take some of the Conceit out of them, and go a long way toward making frequent visits to the Wood-Shed unnecessary. It would also make them Good Soldiers."

Quite a crowd had been listening. One Woman, covered with Ice and Feathers, became Convulsed With Laughter.

"Ain't he too funny for Words?" she said. Then every one else within hearing Roared. Shaking His Head sadly, George Ade escaped.

Moral—Never write funny stories if you want the Public to take You Seriously.

THRILLS BELOW THE SEA

THE engineer throws the lever and the submarine begins to submerge. We have all felt the helpless sensation when an elevator starts on a descent, and in the submarine, if we are to credit an account taken from the war diary of a German submarine commander and published in the New York *Evening Post*, it is exactly duplicated. What life is like when one is in the depths of the sea, or tangled in a net which the British have spread, or when mines and bombs are exploding all around, is told in part by this commander, who has kept a diary of events. We read:

Three minutes past six. Sunrise due in half an hour. Sea and sky a solid dead-gray. Horizon not visible and only to be guessed at. Our periscopes ceaselessly sweep the leaden obscurity. Sudden shock, as of electricity, tingles through me. Into the periscope's field of vision moves a black shadow. At first only a shadow, it grows, assumes a shape, a long, black hull; one, two, three, four funnels grow, like tree-trunks, out of the fog. A destroyer!

Submerge! The alarm sounds. Flood tanks! One leap into the conning-tower! The hatches come banging down over my head. The water roars into the tanks. Now for the torture of suspense, while, watch in hand, ticking off the precious seconds, I wait till the tanks fill and the old perfecto takes her time plunging. Longest seconds of my life! The destroyer, which wasn't more than 2,000 yards off to begin with, comes pounding down on us, putting all her 40,000 horse-power heart into the business. Her bow guns are as busy as sheet lightning of a hot summer's night.

"*Donnerwetter!* If he only doesn't get us this time." One bull's-eye, and it's all up with the undersigned. Thank God, I hear the water tickling the little panes of glass in the lookout of the conning-tower. But I can see the monster's shadow swiftly moving across the ocean's surface. Like a hammer-stroke on an anvil, his shells burst around us. Devil take the fellow, he's getting our range! Another try, and he wins the cigar. But just then daylight fades away, and darkness closes down on the lookout windows like a solid shutter. The old tub obeys her rudder and wiggles down under the water.

The mellow light of electricity now wraps us comfortably about like a new woolen blanket. The manometer's indicator registers the following depths: eight yards, nine yards, then ten, and finally fourteen. Saved! Really there's no sensation like this of being buried securely in the depths of the sea. Our trusty perfecto keeps right on on the downward path, beautifully sensitive to bow- and stern-rudder, which are the bridle and spur of a reliable submarine. Twenty-four yards, twenty-six, announces our honest manometer. I've told them to keep right on going down till they register thirty yards.

Way up yonder, somewhere on the ocean's roof, we can still hear the Frenchman angrily gesticulating and spitting fire. Much good may it do him!

We were heading downward. The manometer registered seventeen yards. Suddenly something hit us, knocked us on the head, and sent us down and out. We might as well have been hit over the skull with a belaying-pin. When we came to, we were lying scattered about in various picturesque attitudes, holding our bruised heads and shoulders. The boat was trembling and shaking like a nervous horse. The lights had gone out and left us groping.

"The safety-switch!"

"No use. She has gone dead as a door-nail."

"Try the reserve battery!"

And then suddenly daylight switched on once more.

What was up? Why weren't we done for? Why didn't the ocean come cascading in on us and nail us to the bottom? There is no question but that we had hit a mine and sent it off with a terrific bang. From all quarters now came shouts of "Bow all tight and shipshape; starboard and port tight as a drum; stern free and clear!" But at this moment the ship began to lurch downward; bow down, stern up. She was practically standing on her head.

"Something wrong with the steering-gear, Cap," shouted Lieutenant Gröning, who was at the wheel. "She doesn't mind her rudder as she ought. We've got caught on a rope or in a net."

"*Himmelkreutzdonnerwetter!* We were just wanting that on top of everything else. Here we are neatly netted, with a string of mines, no doubt, just overhead. There's nothing to it."

"Look sharp," I shouted. "Keep her headed down, full speed on! Don't let her come to the top. There're mines up there."

The engines started humming, the ship butted forward into the net, boring, ripping, and tearing as she went, and finally rent the steel trap to shreds like so much mosquito-netting.

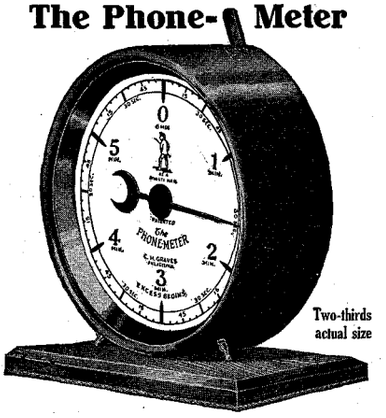
"Three cheers," shrieked Gröning, out of the ship's bowels, "we're through. She steers as easy as a bicycle."

"Down you go," I ordered. "Try for fifty meters." What had happened was this: When we hit the net the shock must have set off some fuses which in turn exploded the mines woven into the upper portion of the net. These mines were so placed that they would have caught a submarine cruising along near the surface in the usual way. Had we tried to attack the destroyer, or for any other reason kept within striking distance of the upper world, we surely would have landed in the net exactly as our friends the enemy planned, so as to hit and explode the mines directly. As luck would have it, we dived, and the mines exploding far above us did no further damage than to scare us stiff and

Stop Cheating Yourself

$60,000,000 is lost by 'phone users every year. Save your share with

The Phone-Meter



Two-thirds actual size

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If you use the telephone, it's a vital thing for you to know. Only *one man* in 12,000 can make a good guess of three minutes, but several million 'long distance' users waste *Sixty Million Dollars* every year *trying* to guess it. Their calls average only *1 1-3 minutes each.*

Place a Phone-Meter on your desk and stop guessing. You know at a glance the time used. You'll be shocked at your former carelessness.

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Ask for Free Booklet, "The Minute Man." It tells of inefficiency and waste of telephone service almost beyond belief and aggregating fully $60,000,000 yearly.

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INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON THE BODY
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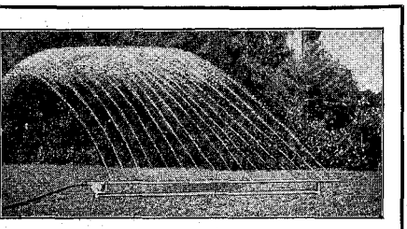

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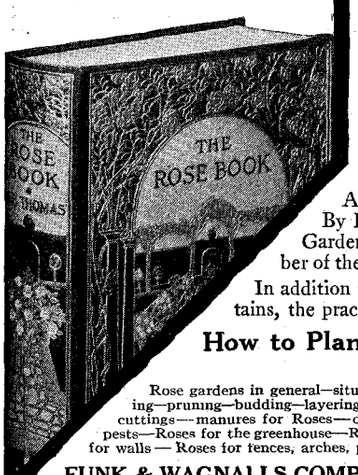

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decorate the old hulk with a few new beauty-spots.

Surely the Frenchmen up yonder must have embraced and kissed, as is their custom, all around when they heard and saw that terrific explosion; no doubt they wirelessed the glad tidings at once, "Enemy submarine caught in net and destroyed by mines." Well, we didn't grudge them any of their chuckle, if only they would let us alone for a bit. I admit, we had had enough for the time being.

But even more exciting was an encounter with a trawler, one of the fringe of the British fleet sent out expressly to dispose of some of the troublesome submarines. The *U*-boat had been sighted, and the trawler sped forward on a death-dealing errand. She was as relentless as Death itself, and, it seemed, as inevitable. The submarine captain writes:

"The fellow's crazy," I shouted. "He wants to run us down. Full speed ahead! Hard a port!"

But it almost looked as if we'd got started too late. The trawler had accumulated momentum enough to better us considerably in the matter of speed. She came at us, panting and growling like an asthmatic old bulldog. The original interval of two hundred yards that separated us was getting uncomfortably less and less. Her foam-showered bow towered above us scarcely fifty yards away.

In true proverbial fashion, the hair on our heads was beginning to get restless under our head-gear.

"Pistols and rifles this way," I shouted, from the conning-tower. No sooner said than done. We now opened fire on the rapidly approaching monster. I could already see the watery-blue eyes of her enemy captain light up with fiendish glee in the seamy waste of his weather-worn face. Closer and closer they came, nearer and nearer moved the steel cliff of ship's bow. I felt like part of my ship, and the anticipation of the blow was like a knife-edge in my back.

Twenty yards, fifteen! Wasn't there any way out? Surely! Gröning, the trusty, came to our rescue. He was kneeling on one knee, sending shot after shot into the trawler. Suddenly he switched on a bright idea, like an electric sign of a cinema at nightfall in Unter den Linden:

"Everybody aim for the man at the wheel."

In the little mahogany steering-tower, with windows all around him, like a manikin in a show-case, stood the steersman of the *Ormea*, carefully selecting a soft spot in my turtle-back to land on with his bow-point. We could see him as plainly as if he were on the inside and we on the outside of a store-window.

Gröning's bright idea got us all busy on the instant. We quit aiming at the on-coming bow, which didn't object to our attentions at all, and concentrated on this one man. Our volley of shots rattled out noisily. From across the way came an almost simultaneous cry. The Englishman threw his hands up, fell forward across the wheel, which whirled about at the instant of release.

Slowly the juggernaut bow veered to one side, but ripped by so close that in passing she side-swiped us, and left us with the souvenir of a dented water-tank.

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THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S CRADLE

WHEN the little town of Ripon, Wisconsin, administered the most stinging rebuke of years to the gentlemen of Congress who try to secure unnecessary appropriations for their districts, it recalled to mind the fact that it had been the real birthplace of the present Republican party. A half-century ago it took a definite stand on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and became famous as the town which had produced the new party. To-day, it refuses a seventy-five-thousand-dollar post-office to give the money for aid to the national aeroplane corps. The town has always been noted for strong national spirit.

A writer in *The American Magazine* tells how the Republican party came into existence, and how it was born in a tiny schoolhouse which is still standing on the present campus of Ripon College. We learn:

A half-century ago this weathered little building was the common school, church, town hall, and social center of the village; to-day it is a revered landmark fraught with historic significance. For it was in this little old building that the Republican party was born and christened early in 1854. Public-spirited citizens have purchased this "cradle of Republicanism," and, appropriately marked, the school adorns the campus of Ripon College.

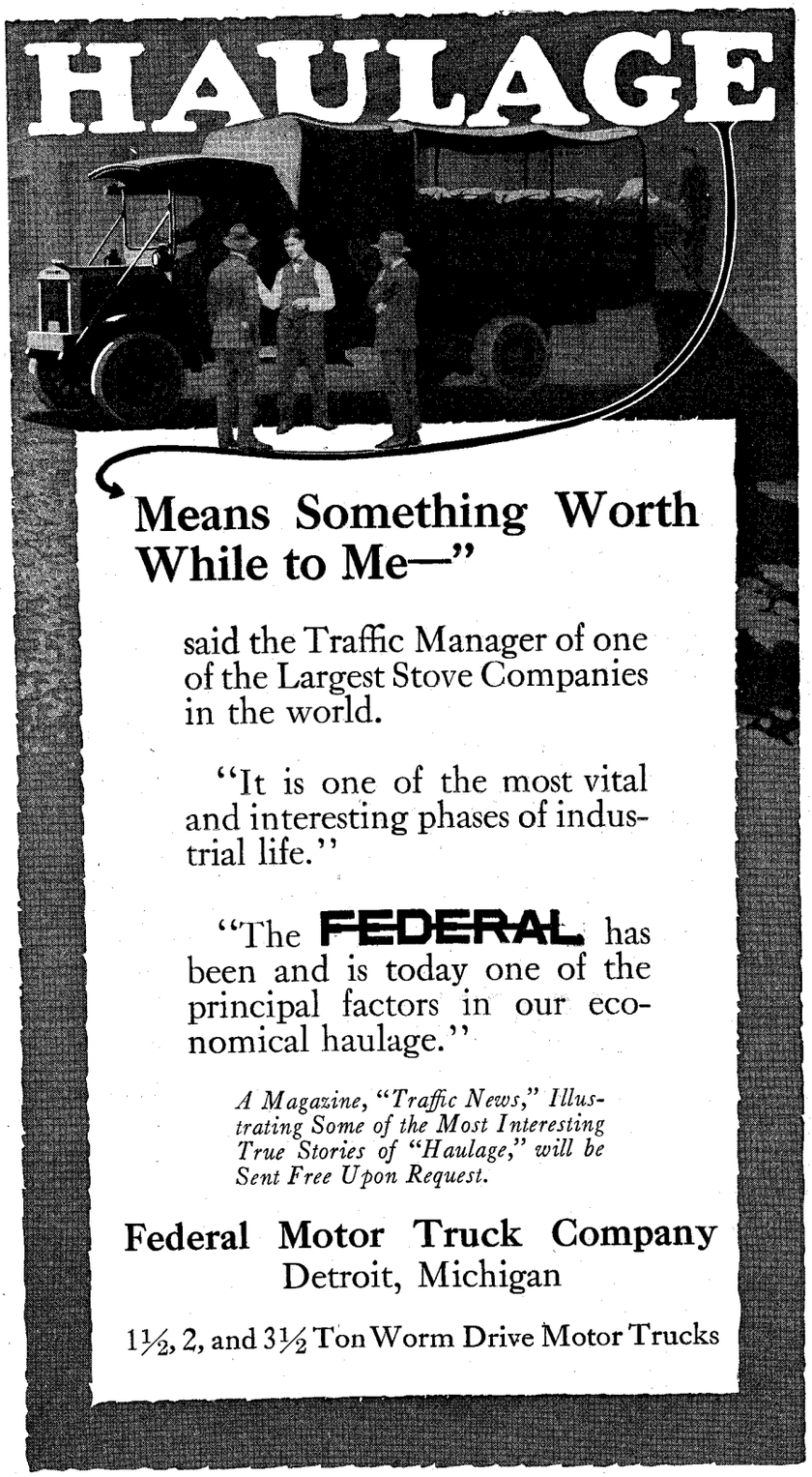
The city of Ripon also claims the only survivor of the birth-party of the G. O. P. He is Amos Loper, ninety-two years of age. His step falters and his voice quavers, but every year he hobbles to the landmark, where he and his fellow citizens celebrate the birthday anniversary of the great movement which eventually rent the nation and purged it of its blackest curse.

Sixty-two years ago, while the cold spring winds howled and the tallow candles flared and fluttered, about one hundred patriots, nearly half the population of Fond du Lac County, resolute in purpose and brave in heart, pledged themselves to a new political party that should wipe out the blot of serfdom.

They represented every political opinion. Maj. A. E. Bovay, Free Soil chief, friend of Horace Greeley, and the leader in the change of political alinement, presided. Jedediah Bowen and Judge E. S. Renals, lifelong Democrats; Deacon William Dunham and Amos Loper, staunch Whigs, and Charles Durkee, then a Free Soiler, later the first Abolitionist member of the United States Senate, by fiery and eloquent speeches wrought the gathering to high pitch.

Stirred by the Dred Scott decision in their home State, the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, the attempt to repeal the Missouri Compromise, and other pro-slavery measures, these pioneers unanimously adopted resolutions deploring "the subserviency of the old parties to the slave issue," discarding old party principles, and organizing a new party based on the sole issue of the non-extension of slavery, and pledging themselves to teach, preach, and live the doctrine of freedom for the serf.

Each of the hundred went from the meeting an evangel of abolition. Every inhabited corner of the State was visited by hay-rack speakers. "I drove a four-horse team and spoke often from the wagon-corner," says Mr. Loper. "Wher-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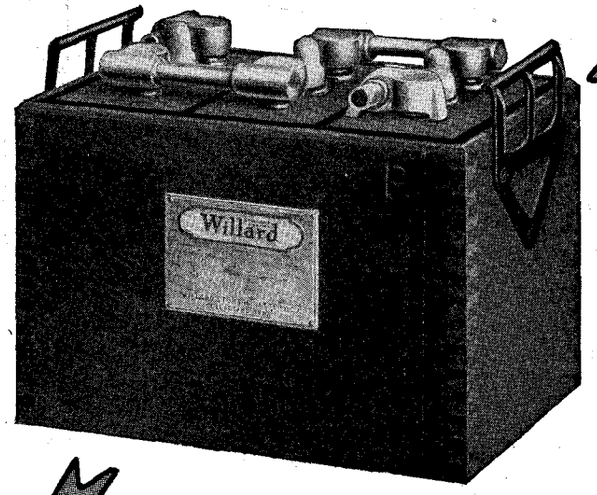

The Living Link in an Endless Chain

The electrical system in your car is as near as man can come to perpetual motion.

Your battery flashes its message to the starting motor, touches off the vital spark that explodes the mixture in the engine cylinders—and the car moves.

The engine in turn drives the electric generator which gives back to the battery new energy and new life.

Your battery is the brain of the system—putting the spark of life into the mighty, throbbing heart of the motor and lighting the electric eyes that search out the road ahead.

To understand your battery's importance, and to keep it in good health, you must understand its relation to the other links in the chain.

These cars are equipped by their builders with Willard Batteries for the owners' continued satisfaction.

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American La France
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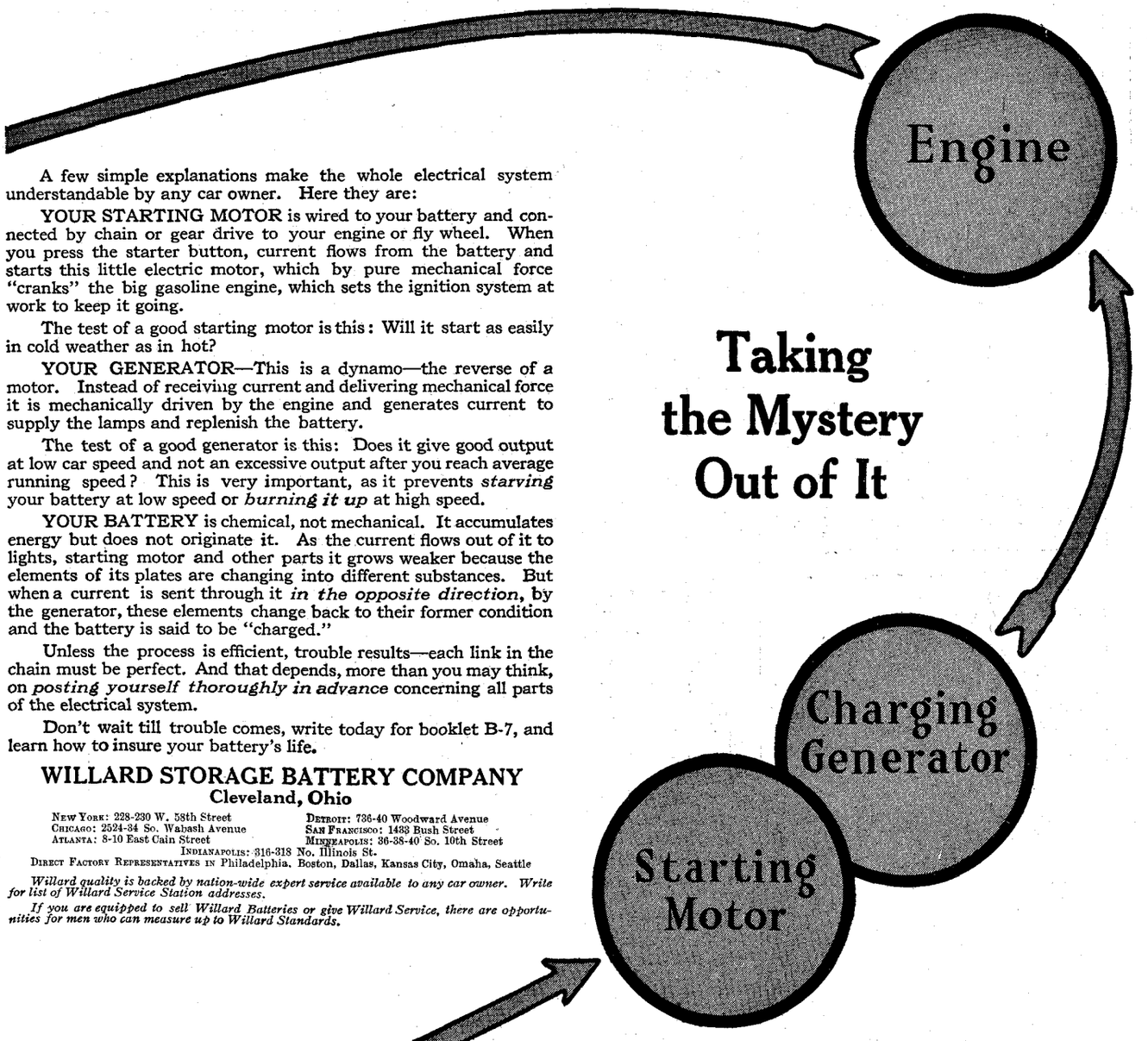

Taking the Mystery Out of It

A few simple explanations make the whole electrical system understandable by any car owner. Here they are:

YOUR STARTING MOTOR is wired to your battery and connected by chain or gear drive to your engine or fly wheel. When you press the starter button, current flows from the battery and starts this little electric motor, which by pure mechanical force "cranks" the big gasoline engine, which sets the ignition system at work to keep it going.

The test of a good starting motor is this: Will it start as easily in cold weather as in hot?

YOUR GENERATOR—This is a dynamo—the reverse of a motor. Instead of receiving current and delivering mechanical force it is mechanically driven by the engine and generates current to supply the lamps and replenish the battery.

The test of a good generator is this: Does it give good output at low car speed and not an excessive output after you reach average running speed? This is very important, as it prevents *starving* your battery at low speed or *burning it up* at high speed.

YOUR BATTERY is chemical, not mechanical. It accumulates energy but does not originate it. As the current flows out of it to lights, starting motor and other parts it grows weaker because the elements of its plates are changing into different substances. But when a current is sent through it *in the opposite direction*, by the generator, these elements change back to their former condition and the battery is said to be "charged."

Unless the process is efficient, trouble results—each link in the chain must be perfect. And that depends, more than you may think, on *posting yourself thoroughly in advance* concerning all parts of the electrical system.

Don't wait till trouble comes, write today for booklet B-7, and learn how to insure your battery's life.

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ever we went we quickened hearts and minds to action in our cause."

A week after the Ripon meeting, A. E. Bovay, pioneer in the movement, wrote to Horace Greeley, editor of the New York *Tribune*, telling him of the birth of the new party and urging the cooperation of the great agitator. The message was ignored, and two weeks later Major Bovay went to New York, where he interviewed the editor, urging him to abandon Whiggery and adopt the new party with a platform of equality for all.

"And why do you call it Republican?" asked Greeley.

"Because the name symbolizes the principles for which we stand—*res publica*, the common weal," was the reply.

"It suggests equality—that you are as good as I, and not the old Democratic doctrine that I am as good as you.

"It should be a flexible name, capable of being used as a noun or as an adjective, and of ready use in application to an organization or to an individual.

"Republican was used by the party of Jefferson in its best and purest days, when it was really the friend, not the enemy, of the human race."

"Mr. Greeley was imprest, but did not commit himself," Mr. Bovay later reported to his friends in Wisconsin.

It was not long after this visit that the New York *Tribune*, under the caption "Politics of the Future," declared:

"There were good reasons why the Whig party should have been broken up following the disastrous rout of General Scott for the Presidency in 1852, and its dissolution at that time would have proved a national blessing," adding that "the time for the break is now at hand."

Under Greeley's powerful conjuration, party barriers wavered and, on June 24, 1854, *The Tribune* announced the name "Republican" to be entirely appropriate for the new party, failing, however, to give Major Bovay credit for suggesting the name.

On July 13, the first Wisconsin Republican convention was held at Madison, a week after Michigan had organized the first State Republican body in the country. The Wisconsin convention, comprising more than three thousand voters, pledged itself to the following reforms:

Restoration of Kansas and Nebraska as free soil.

Repeal and abrogation of the fugitive-slave law.

Restriction of slavery to the States wherein it exists.

Opposing the admission of any slave States into the Union.

Advocating exclusion of slavery from all territories under Federal jurisdiction.

So every year on March 20 the people of Ripon gather in the "second cradle of liberty" to celebrate. Every year Amos Loper comes to tell again the story of the historic birth-party sixty-two years ago.

"Decline, did you say? The decline of the Republican party? Why, young man, there's no decline. The Republican party isn't even sick! Just a little indisposition, that's all!

"I was with the party at its birth, I say," Mr. Loper reiterated in a fresh burst of enthusiasm. "I have seen it for more than a half-century, and, take it from me, a young man who has preached, voted, and lived Republicanism for threescore years, the party will live to grow stronger, to do more, to stand for more, and mean more to the average man as the days and years go by. The party born of men who sought for others all the freedom they themselves enjoyed will live. They can check it, but they can't stop it; they can knife it, but they can't kill it."

And the same spirit that made an issue of that particular slave bill, has made an issue of the "pork" question. Usually towns are glad to get what "pork" they can. They are glad to show a finer post-office than their rival in the next county, and they feel that they are entitled to all that they can get out of the National funds. But Ripon feels differently. Ripon is not saying that it is up to her neighbors a thousand miles east of her to look out for preparedness and the possibility of coast-invasion. She is not settling back in her inland place, content that no invader could ever reach her particular county. She believes in preparedness, with all the fanaticism that a patriotic little town can muster up in support of an ideal. So she refused the Government appropriation of $75,000 for her new post-office, and asked that it be used to buy new aeroplanes. Here is what the Washington *Post* thought of this remarkable move:

> A lack of earlier tribute to the nobility of spirit evidenced by the citizens of Ripon, Wis., in generously turning back into the United States Treasury, at least by way of 400 signatures duly attesting their written resolve, the sum of $75,000 appropriated for a much-needed public building in that growing city, is explainable on satisfactory grounds.
>
> One has only to reflect upon the situation to see that this is so. That the act is unique is to state the case mildly. It is more than that. There is something so grand, gloomy, and peculiar in the whole affair as to stagger logic and gravel comprehension.
>
> Objectively considered, the sacrifice is possible, of course. Subjectively, nothing but the kindly ministrations of time can work to a calm understanding. Here, however, the operation in its successive symptoms is happily opposite to those other sudden shocks, wherein a period of blest obliviousness is followed by extreme anguish, as when one is sandbagged on the way home or induced under hypnotic spell to sign something that one regrets ever afterward.
>
> But the first recovery from the anesthesia superinduced by Ripon's abnegation is altogether of a different character. The emotions aroused are those of joy—deep, rich, roaring, hilarious joy, bordering on ecstasy. One can imagine the palsied shudder that passed across river towns, hamlets suffering for a new post-office, budding seaports that needed only a few millions for dredging to make them the centers of a nation's commerce, when Ripon spoke. Now that they have recovered, will they, too, speak?
>
> Echo answers, Will they? We fear not. Among the rare niches in the temple of fame as yet unoccupied, Ripon has grabbed the only one of the kind. The man that ate the first oyster, albeit unknown, has been by common consent acclaimed a hero. Those who follow merely make the best of a good thing. And the difference

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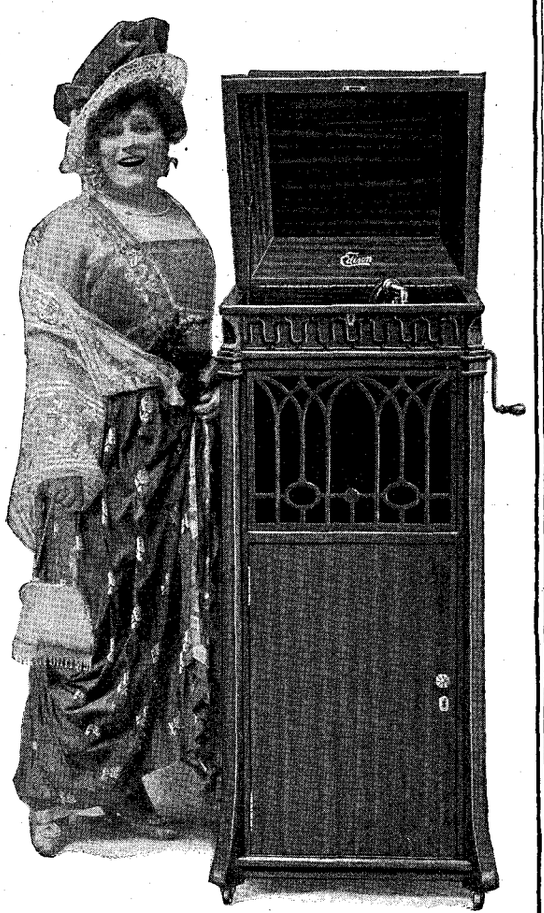

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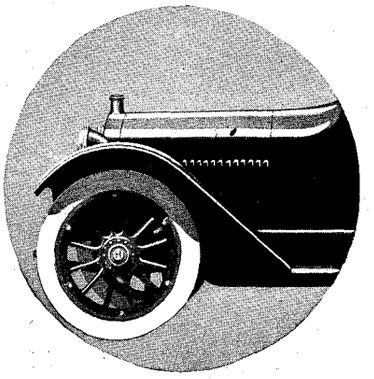

ON New York's Fort George Hill; on Denver's Lookout Mountain; on Philadelphia's Tam-o'-Shanter; on Seattle's Coon Hollow Hill; in Florida's "ball-bearing" sand; in Louisiana's mud and Kansas' "gumbo"; on California's stiffest climbs—*side by side with cars of every type*—the Hupmobile is proving itself the superior of most, and the equal of any, in power-performance and high-gear work.

It is doing so in actual demonstration demanded by those who invest their good money in motor cars.

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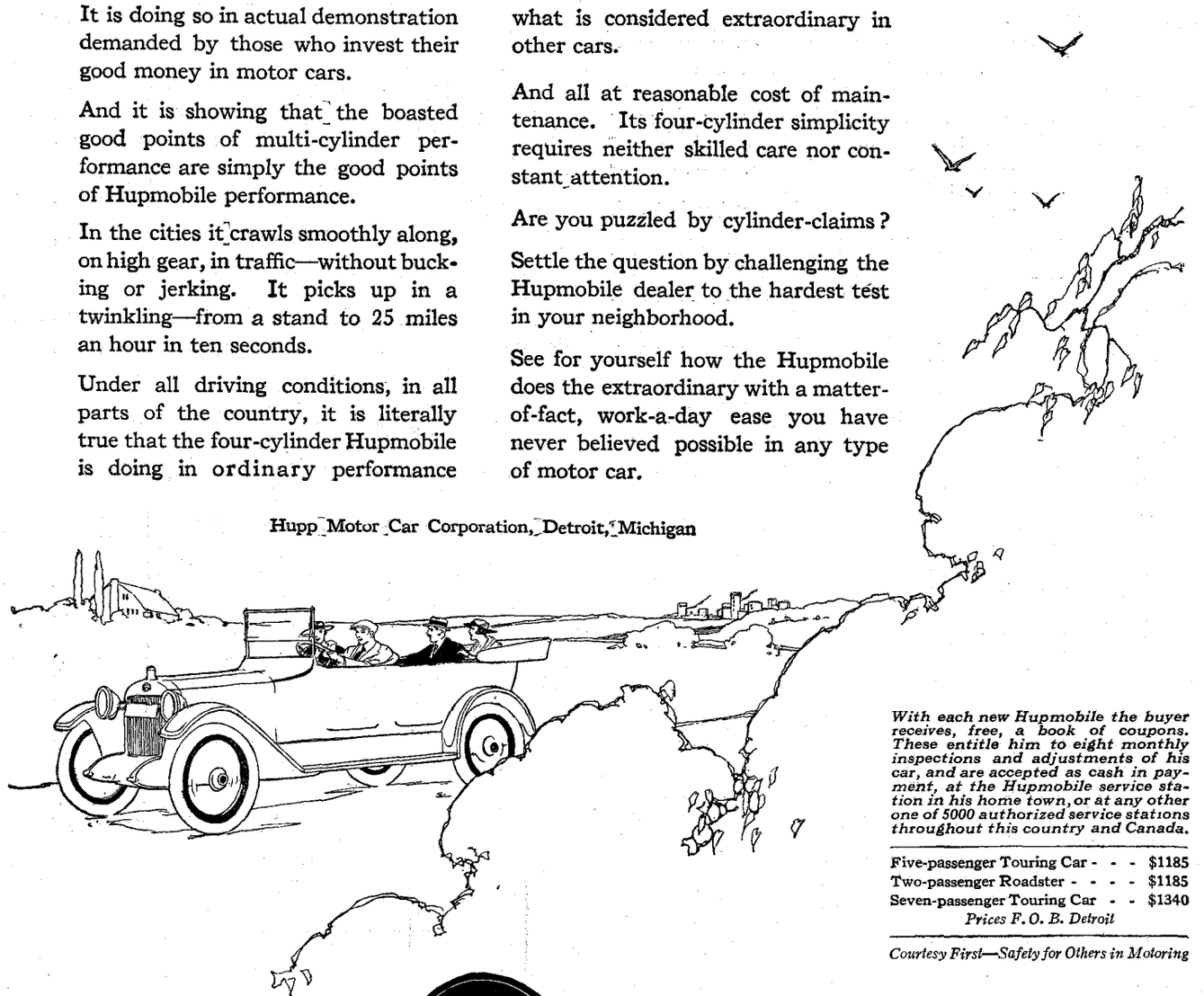

With each new Hupmobile the buyer receives, free, a book of coupons. These entitle him to eight monthly inspections and adjustments of his car, and are accepted as cash in payment, at the Hupmobile service station in his home town, or at any other one of 5000 authorized service stations throughout this country and Canada.

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between "pork" and oysters is so palpable that the prospects of an imitation Ripon arising elsewhere to officiate in the rôle of a second-hand martyr is poor, indeed, tho 600 teetering Congressmen are poised to cheer.

SHORT-CIRCUITING THE FACTS

WHEN the nurse-maid drops the baby's bottle out of the window, the subsequent hue and cry brings a crowd to the scene, and the next morning the report appears in the paper that Mrs. Jones's careless nurse has dropt the baby from the fourth floor, and that the little one was entirely unhurt—or, if the reporter have a good, progressive imagination, that the infant was shattered into bits. Thus is the news mangled, and no better example of this delicate phase of up-to-date journalism can be found than the following account in a Kansas paper, describing how "justice" was done in a Chicago court. The account read:

"Anna Muraski, with three small children tugging at her skirts and a nine-months-old babe in her arms, was pleading for mercy in her broken English before Judge Caverly.

"The judge was very sorry for her. He told her so in well-rounded sentences laden with pity and sympathy. But he told her that he had a sacred duty to perform; that his conscience would not allow him to shirk it. The interests of society demanded it, he said. He sent Anna to the bridewell for forty days.

"Poverty in league with pride had driven her to steal a pair of stockings, and she admitted it."

What the journal failed to state, as proved by further investigations, was that the sentence was commuted to two days, and the fine of $15 remitted. But that would have kept it from being "a good story." Furthermore, the actual facts of the case turned out to be as follows, as related by an officer of the court:

"Anna Muraski had not stolen a pair of stockings, but had stolen the following articles from Marshall Field & Company's retail store: one nightgown valued at $3.50; one nightgown valued at $2.95; one chemise valued at $6.95, and one chemise valued at $1.95; total stolen to keep herself and family from starvation, $15.35. The evidence shows that she had been shaded from view by a confederate, Marie Harding.

"The chief probation-officer of Chicago reports that Anna Muraski, whose real name is Mrs. Garrett Powers, was arrested under the name of Gertrude Dobler for shoplifting in Klein's department store on January 16, 1915, and placed upon probation for one year.

"McGuire & White Detective Agency reports also that Josie Powers used the following aliases in her work of shoplifting: Anna Muraski, Josie Matakiewicz and Gertrude Dobler. They report further that she is a well-known shoplifter; that she was arrested on various occasions in company with members of the notorious Drobsky and Wapp gangs of shoplifters."

Truth is stranger than fiction, but often less artistic.

FUTURISTIC CRITICISM

NO one has felt more strongly that excruciating sense of being superfluous than the average layman present when a number of musical friends begin discussing their pet hobby. Not only the subject of all their aphorisms is Greek to him, but the very jargon in which they couch their sentiments is a foreign tongue. He may adore Caruso, when heard in "Rigoletto" on the gramophone; he may be so fond of Farrar that he goes to see her nightly in the moving pictures, but let him once try to draw some criticism of her ability from one on the "inside," and he is immediately greeted with a flood of language as unintelligible to him as the subject about which he wants to know.

The Boston *Transcript* pokes exquisite fun at this penchant of our temperamental friends in a supposed criticism written in review of a concert. We understand how the writer desired to create an impression of great erudition, as we read:

Herr Diapason's recital last evening at Acoustic Hall was the most *recherché* event of the musical season. Herr Diapason is a master in cantilever, and both in his automobile and in his tour de force he wrought wonders of tonic stimulation. He was especially potent in his dolce far niente passages, and in his diminuendo crescendo appoggiatura he displayed technological skill that was simply wonderful.

There was also a marvelous musicianly abandon in the mute bars, the instrument in these parts of the score being forcefully impressive in silent fortissimo. But it was perhaps in andante capriccioso that he excelled himself. Here he discovered a coloratura, a bravura, and an ensemble that fairly electrified his audience.

Herr Diapason, it is true, occasionally erred in an overponderosity of rutabaga, and again in a too lambent lustspiel; but these lapses were hardly noticeable in his rendering of cantabilious intermezzo. The recital, upon the whole, was a marvelous exhibition of poca hontas instrumentation and incandescent cavatina.

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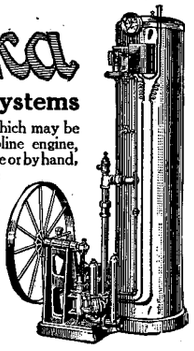

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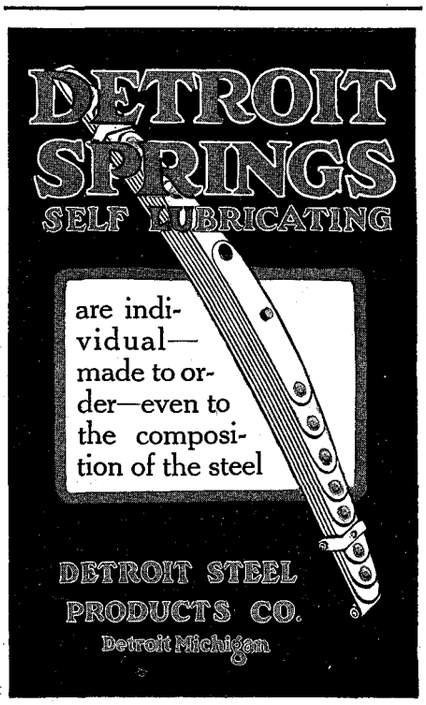

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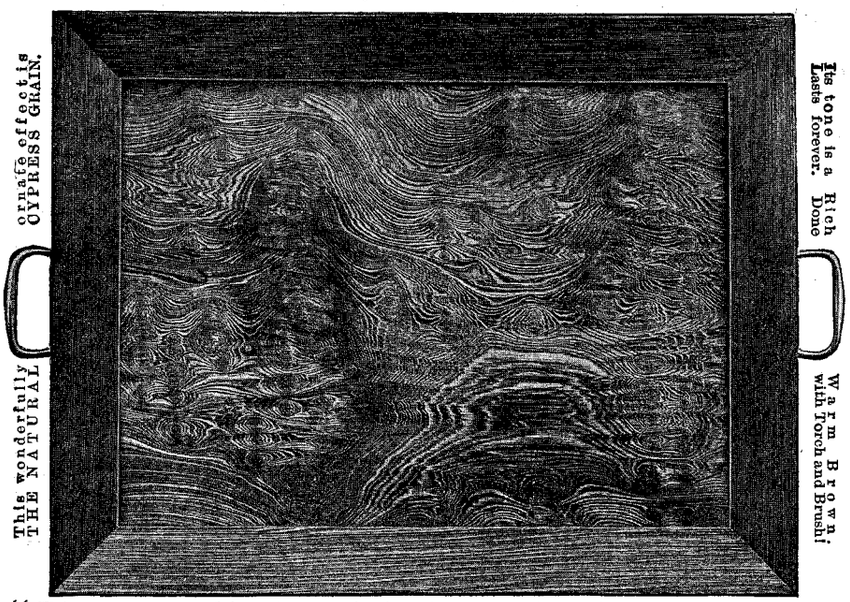
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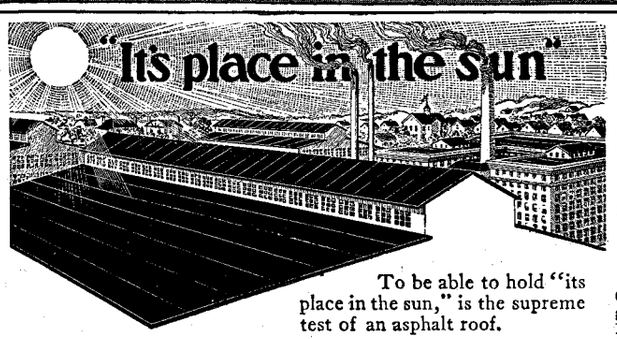

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

What Did She Mean?—Miss Bright (to her small brother)—"Willie, put Mr. Borleigh's hat down; you might damage it—besides he will want it in a few minutes."—*Dallas News.*

Experienced.—"Do you know the nature of an oath, madam?"

"Well, I ought to, sir. We've just moved and my husband has been laying the carpets."—*Topeka Journal.*

What It Was Worth.—"Miserly offered the man who saved his life half a dollar."

"Did the man accept it?"

"Yes, but he handed Miserly twenty cents change."—*Christian Register.*

Unfortunate. — Nurse — "Oh dear, ma'am, the baby has just swallowed that whole paper of tacks."

Mrs. Suffrage—"How unfortunate! Now I will be obliged to put up all those suffrage posters with glue."—*Puck.*

Strategy.—Mrs. Exe—"You always have such wonderful success in getting people to come to your parties."

Mrs. Wye—"Yes, I always tell the men that it's not to be a dress-up affair, and the women that it is."—*Boston Transcript.*

As He Knew It.—Teacher—"Tommy, can you spell 'fur'?"

Thomas—"Yes, sir. F-U-R."

Teacher—"That's right. Now can you tell me what fur is?"

Thomas—"Yes, sir. Fur is an awful long way."—*Cornell Widow.*

No Time for Work.—Daddy—"Jeannette, if I allow young Simpson to become my son-in-law, do you suppose he will be willing to work and support you?"

Jeannette—"Oh, dad, how can he when he has promised to do nothing but think of me all the time?"—*Puck.*

Uncertain.—Willis—"I was at Bump's trial to-day."

Gillis—"Bump arrested? Tell me the accusation."

Willis—"He was accused of—what do you call it where a fellow lies for money?"

Gillis—"Politics, diplomacy, or war-corresponding?"—*Life.*

"For Valor."—"I forgot myself and spoke angrily to my wife," remarked Mr. Meekton.

"Did she resent it?"

"For a moment. But Henrietta is a fair-minded woman. After she thought it over she shook hands with me and congratulated me on my bravery."—*Kansas City Star.*

Disqualified.—"If a man called me a liar," asserted a braggart, "I'd sail in and lick him, if he weighed three hundred pounds."

"Well, you big bluff," answered one who was tired of listening, "I call you that here and now. You're a liar."

"Bluff yourself," came back the artist, without a minute's hesitation. "You don't weigh more than a hundred and fifty, and you know what I said."—*Tit-Bits.*

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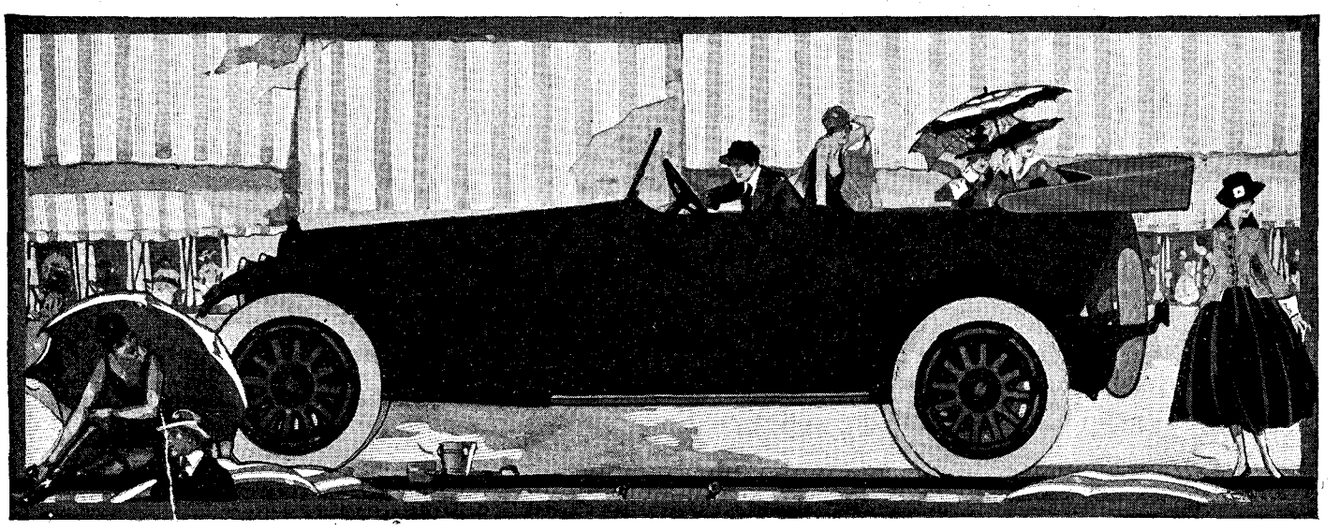

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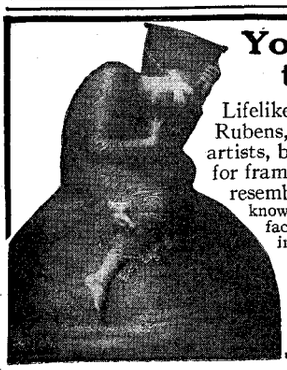

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Economical.—HUB—"Look here, Mary, It was only last month I paid a dressmaker's bill of $74, and here is another one for $60."

WIFE—"Well, dear, doesn't that show that I am beginning to spend less?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Hadn't Been There.—LECTURER (in a small town)—"Of course, you all know what the inside of a corpuscle is like."

CHAIRMAN OF MEETING (interrupting)—"Most of us do, but ye better explain it for the benefit of them as have never been inside one."—*Puck.*

Overshadowed.—"We are often imprest with the slightness of our own knowledge."

"I've been made to realize that," replied Mr. Cumrox. "I've been listening to my daughter's commencement essay."—*Washington Star.*

Thanks to the Press-Agent.—INTERVIEWER—"What is your wife's favorite dish?"

HUSBAND OF FAMOUS MOVIE ACTRESS—"In the magazines it is peach-bloom fudge-cake with orangewisp salad, but at home it is tripe and cabbage."—*Puck.*

The Idea!—DORA—"Look, mother, I'm engaged."

MOTHER—"But, dear child, you are entirely too young to be thinking of marriage."

DORA—"Why, mother, who said anything about marriage?"—*Gargoyle.*

The Result.—MEEKS—"My wife prefers tea for breakfast, while I prefer coffee."

BLEEKS—"Then I suppose it is necessary to have both, eh?"

MEEKS—"Oh, no; we compromise."

BLEEKS—"In what way?"

MEEKS—"We have tea."—*Indianapolis Star.*

Willing.—An English milkman had just finished his morning's round, and was returning home as he was addrest by an enlisting-sergeant.

"Well, my man," said the sergeant, "would you like to serve the king? It would be the making of you."

"That I would," said the milkman, very excited. "How much does he take a day?"—*Christian Register.*

French in the Trench.—TOMMY (to Jock, on leave)—"What about the lingo? Suppose you want to say 'egg' over there, what do you say?"

JOCK—"Ye juist say 'Oof.'"

TOMMY—"But suppose you want two?"

JOCK—"Ye say, 'Twa oofs,' and the silly auld fule wife gies ye three, and ye juist gie her back one. Man, it's an awfu' easy language."—*Glasgow Herald.*

How He Felt.—The conditions in the trenches were dreary in the extreme after the drenching and long-continued rainfall, but the irrepressible spirits of the "Pals" were not yet entirely quenched when the order came to leave the trenches.

"Hurry up out of this, my gallant soldiers," was the cheery call of the sergeant to his waist-deep and rain-sodden men.

"Soldiers!" came the derisive answer from one of them. "I'm not a soldier; I'm a blooming bulrush!"—*Tit-Bits.*

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When you inspect this new model, you will find many new features—many new refinements which add to its impressive appearance and general utility.

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Mechanically, the Fairfield is *right*—so right that the best six cylinder engineers cannot make it any better. From a standpoint of design, the Fairfield is *right*—so right that Paige owners and Paige dealers would not tolerate substitution of any kind.

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

THE WESTERN FRONT

July 6.—Violent counter-offensives from the Germans fail to wrest from the French the ground won by them in the Somme offensive during the last five days. The Allied troops resume the advance, and take the second German trenches in the face of heavy fire.

July 7.—The British resume their hammering at the German wedge in the Somme sector, and take trenches at three points. Contalmaison is won from German hands, but the British are driven out again by the Prussian guard. East of La Boisselle, the French take German trenches to a depth of 500 yards on a front of nearly 2,000 yards.

July 8.—The British and French advance a half-mile along the Somme, taking a few of the enemy's trenches. Hardecourt falls into French hands, while the British occupy a strongly defended position in the Trones wood.

July 9.—South of the Somme the French take two and a half miles of German trenches east of Flaucourt. They also storm the village of Blaches, five-eighths of a mile from Péronne. The Germans try in vain to retake from the British the Trones wood, captured by them a few days before.

July 10.—Near Ovillers and La Boisselle, the British attack the Mametz wood, and gain a foothold.

The Crown Prince continues to pound at the fortifications at Froide Terre, Fleury, and the Fumin wood, in the Verdun sector, with little success.

The French occupy Hill 97, near Péronne, to the southeast of Blaches, less than half a mile from the fortified town.

July 11.—Around Verdun the Germans make small gains, getting a foothold in the Damloup battery, and in some sections of the French line through the Fumin wood.

After eight days of fighting, the British take the first German line on an eight-mile front, with 7,500 Teuton prisoners, as the whole of the Trones wood falls into the hands of the Allies. The British again take Contalmaison, after desperate day-and-night fighting.

The Germans drive the British troops from several strong positions in the Mametz wood in a night attack.

July 12.—German forces press closer to Souville on the right bank of the Meuse, taking 2,145 prisoners, according to Berlin.

The British regain the ground lost in the Mametz wood, and now hold the whole of the locality, together with the Trones wood.

THE EASTERN FRONT

July 6.—General Brussiloff's army advances toward Kovel and takes 2,300 prisoners and many guns along the Stokhod.

Numerous attacks are made by the Russian forces on both flanks of the army of General von Bothmer, who is defending Lemberg, along the Styrpa. The Austrian force west of Kolomea is driven back five miles, and, on all fronts, more than 10,000 prisoners are taken by the Russians. It is said by Petrograd that since the opening of the offensive, one month ago, the Teutons have lost 500,000 men.

July 7.—General von Bothmer begins a retirement westward between the Styrpa and the Zlota Lipa Rivers. The Russians occupy the east bank of the Koropice, while General Brussiloff advances between the Pruth and the Dniester. Petrograd announces an advance toward Kovel, with the capture of Manevitchi, Komarow, and Grady, towns southwest of Czartorysk, near which the Germans are withdrawing.

July 8.—The army of General Kaledines continues to advance west of Czartorysk, in Volhynia, following the German retirement. The Russians take Rafalowka, as well as Kolki. A concerted push toward Lemberg is begun, and the Austrians admit having to fall back twelve miles. Petrograd announces that Delatyn is almost enveloped by the Czar's forces. The Russians are twenty-five miles from Kovel.

July 9.—The Russian offensive crosses the Stokhod, a short distance northeast of Kovel. A gain of fifteen miles in Galicia is reported. The total number of prisoners taken in the last two days passes 12,000. In southern Bukowina the Austrians stop the Russian advance, start an offensive, and force the invaders back a small distance across the Moldava River.

July 10.—The Russian offensive continues toward Kovel, the invaders crossing the river Stokhod in many places, despite the tremendous efforts of the Germans to hold them back.

July 12.—On the Eastern front the Russians are stopt at the Stokhod bank and the fighting quiets down.

THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

July 8.—Only slight activity is reported on the Italian fronts, with no gains or losses for either. Steady bombardment goes on, with intermittent air-raids.

July 12.—Italian forces make some progress north of Serravalle in the Adige Valley, and on the northern slopes of Monte Pasubio they occupy positions on Monte Corno, lost on July 10.

GENERAL

July 6.—David Lloyd-George is appointed Secretary for War of Great Britain, to succeed the late Earl Kitchener. The Earl of Derby, Director of Recruiting, is made Under-Secretary for War. Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is made an earl.

July 7.—In the Bagdad region, the Russians are compelled to retreat eighty miles. In other sections of the Caucasus the Russians are reporting slight advances. Arabs at Kerbela, near Bagdad, join in the revolt against the Turks, and put to flight a force sent from Bagdad to suppress them.

July 8.—The British Government announces the tightening of the blockade rules by discontinuing the partial enforcement of the Declaration of London, and by declaring intention of exercising all belligerent rights at sea, in accordance with the law of nations. Chief among these principles is the presumption that unless the contrary is shown, all contraband is destined for a hostile recipient, and will be treated accordingly.

July 9.—The British casualties, announced for the week ending July 8, exceed 8,097 men, of which 1,895 were killed.

As a sequel to the Jutland battle, 200 British vessels, which have been lying idle at Petrograd and Cronstadt, come through the Baltic and are available for British trade.

Together with the losses of the month of June, the German casualties, says

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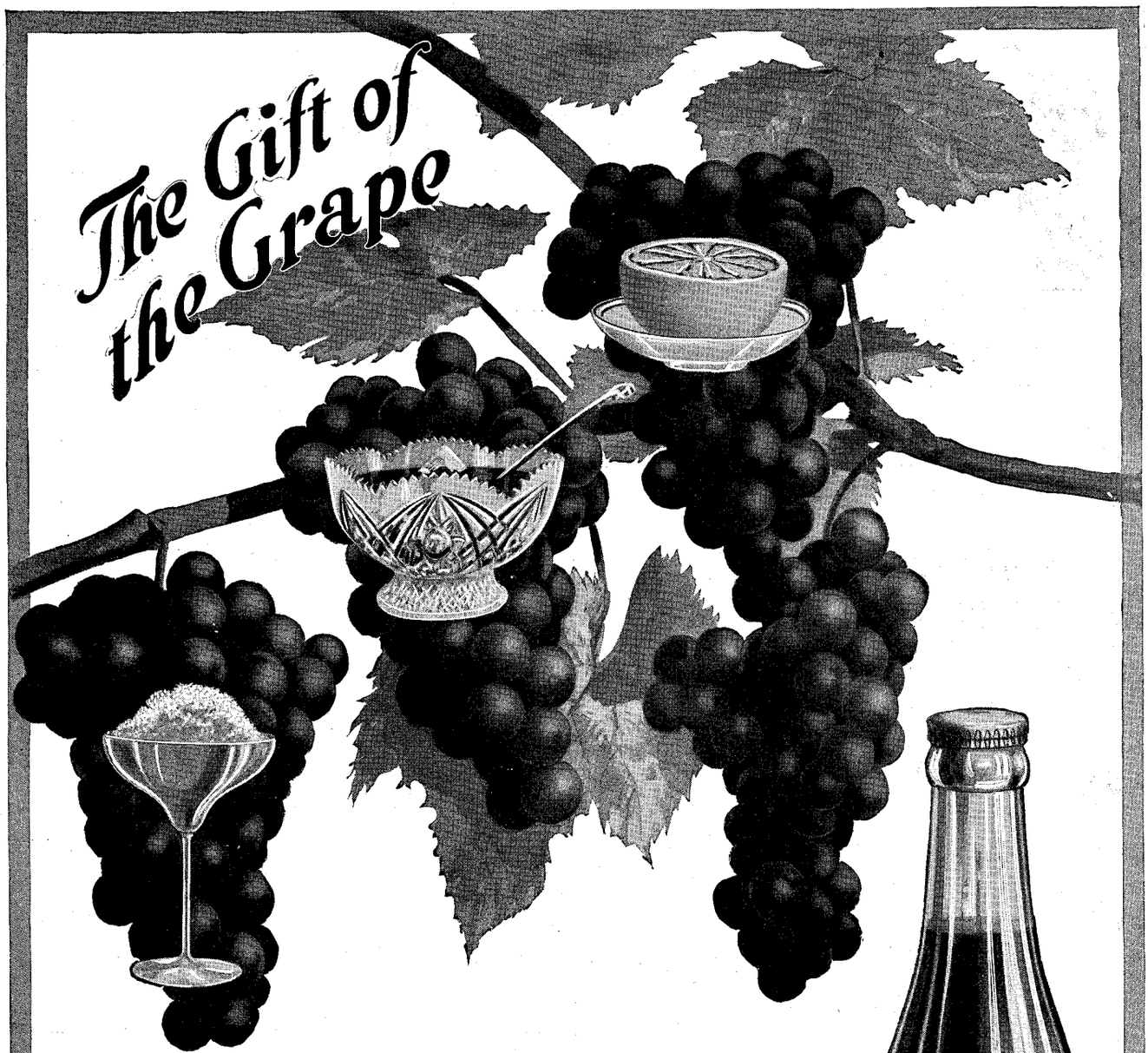

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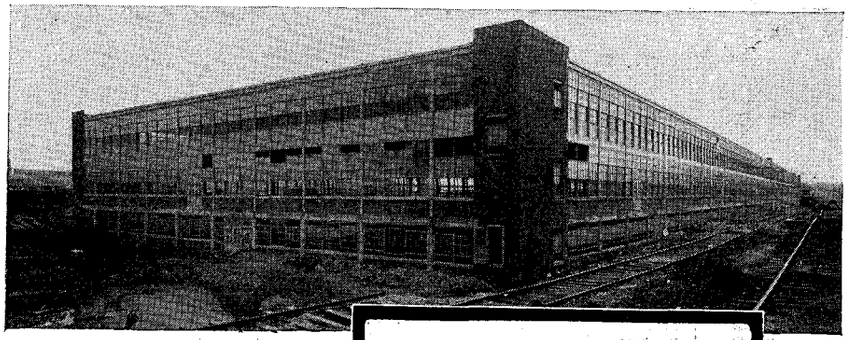

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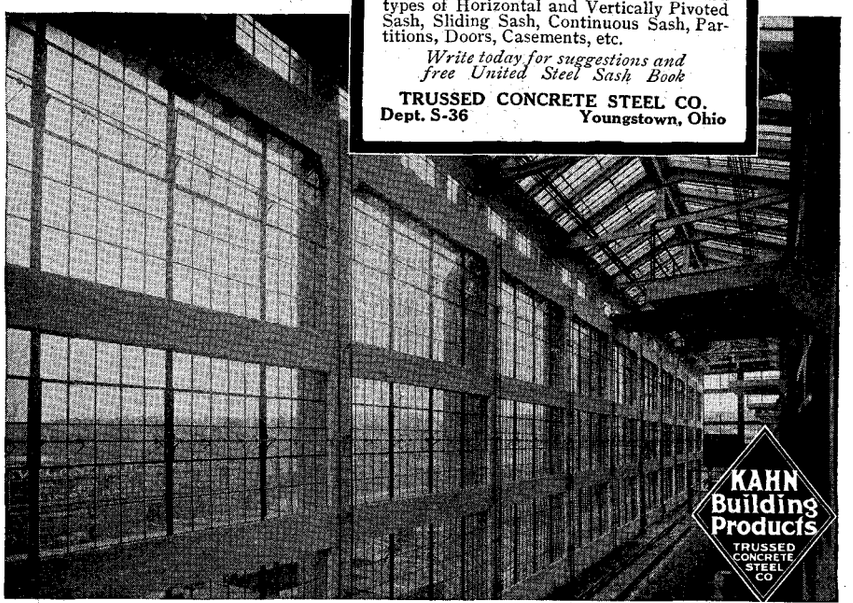

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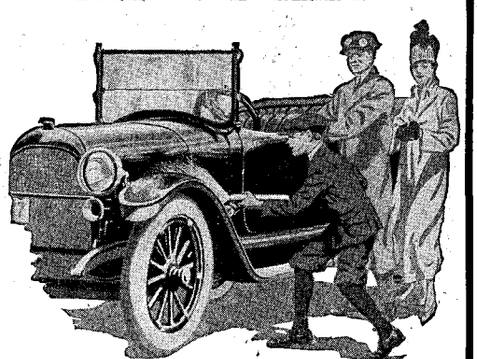

London, bring the total war-loss to 3,012,637 men, to date. This is computed from the German official lists.

July 10.—British forces under General Smuts occupy Taanga, the second port of importance on the coast of German East Africa, and the terminus of a German railroad.

Hostile aeroplanes cross the Kentish coast and drop a number of bombs, without material damage, say dispatches from London.

Great Britain asks Holland to stop the export of manufactured goods to neutral countries, urging that failure to comply will mean stoppage of her cotton imports by the former power. This move is made, it is said, because most of the Dutch exports have found their way eventually to Germany.

Arab rebels take Kinfuda, Arabia, on the Red Sea.

The British port of Seaham is attacked and shelled by a German submarine. Shrapnel-fire kills one woman.

July 12.—Muskovite forces take Kjatum, fifty miles west of Erzerum, with numerous prisoners.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION

July 6.—President Wilson decides to assent to the plea of Carranza for peaceful adjustment of differences, and makes preliminary moves to set Mexico on her feet financially. It is understood that mediation will be unnecessary.

July 7.—Carranza notifies the United States that a force of Carranzistas has been destroyed at Carralitos, in Chihuahua, by bandits, and warns that the outlaws are pushing north. He promises full cooperation.

The Mexican *de-facto* Government notifies the United States that the Americans can not ship food or supplies to the troops in the interior unless the partial embargo on war-materials is removed. This ultimatum is said to have been given to the American commanders at El Paso to-day, and may complete the closing of the El Paso-Juarez route to all shipments.

July 8.—It is announced that three weeks of mobilization have placed 90,000 troops on the Mexican border. By the first of January it is expected to have there more than 150,000 guardsmen, with full equipment and training.

July 10.—General Obregon notifies General Calles that the war-scare is past, and asks that he assist in getting Americans to return to Mexico, guaranteeing them safety.

General Carranza warns the United States of another bandit-raid, threatening the border near Boquillas. The warning is sent to General Funston, who takes hasty precautionary measures.

July 11.—Dispatches from Chihuahua City state that two Villa bands made an attack on the Carranzistas at Parral and Rosario, but in both cases were beaten off with losses, according to word from General Trevino. The Villistas are reported to be now enclosed in a small area pivoting about Los Nieves and Torreon de Canas.

FOREIGN

GENERAL

July 3.—A Russo-Japanese convention of two articles is signed at Petrograd by representatives of the Russian and Japanese Governments. The object of the convention is to insure a lasting peace and cooperation between the two countries in the Far East.

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July 7.—The Japanese Foreign Office announces that the convention recently signed with Russia was made for the purpose of checking German expansion in the Orient, and to prevent China becoming a cause of international turmoil. Promises are made that the open door in China will be maintained and that American trade and interests will be in no wise affected.

July 9.—According to a Berne dispatch, the Roumanian Government declines the invitation of Austria and Germany to take part in a conference of the Danubian powers.

July 10.—The Coalition Cabinet accepts the Asquith Home Rule Bill, and agrees to present it to Parliament within a few days. The bill, as accepted, stands comparatively as originally drawn, including the exclusion of the six Ulster counties.

DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON

July 8.—The Senate Democratic Caucus sets its approval on the new Shipping Bill, with amendments to upbuild the American merchant marine. It was also decided to press the bill for passage before adjournment.

July 10.—The Democratic Revenue Bill, designed to raise approximately $200,000,000 additional revenue, passes the House by a vote of 140 to 240. The Democrats vote solidly in favor of the bill, assisted by 39 Republicans.

July 11.—President Wilson signs the Federal Aid Road Bill, appropriating $85,000,000 for the construction of rural roads throughout the United States.

July 12.—President Wilson agrees to accept the resignation of Major-General Goethals as Governor of the Canal Zone, that he may retire to private life, now that the Canal is built.

GENERAL

July 7.—Warden Kirchwey, of Sing Sing Prison, hands in his resignation, and the announcement is made that Thomas M. Osborne, former warden, is to be reinstated. Dr. Kirchwey remains as administrative assistant.

July 9.—The German submarine *Deutschland*, the first cargo-submersible to cross the Atlantic, eludes British war-ships, and slips into port at Baltimore. She carries nearly a million dollars' worth of dyestuffs, as well as important mail. The owners announce that she is the first of a regular fleet to be sent into service between German and American ports, to thwart the British blockade. She made the 4,000-mile voyage in 16 days, including nine hours when she lay at rest on the sea-bottom to escape capture.

July 10.—Chairman Wilcox announces the Republican Campaign Committee, including the names of six members formerly of the Progressive Party; all the remaining eleven are Republicans from their respective States.

July 12.—Mr. Hughes announces that the treasurer of the Republican Campaign Committee will be Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.

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The Literary Digest

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

HOW FAILURES HAVE DECLINED

BRADSTREET'S presentation of failures for June indicates a continuation of the marked decline that was noted several weeks ago. In number, the failures were the fewest reported for any month since August, 1914, the year when the war began, and in liabilities, were "the smallest reported in any month for ten years." The liabilities for the first six months of the present year "were only about half those for the first six months of 1915, 1914, and 1908." At the same time the assets, it should be stated, showed great shrinkages also. Among the comments and statistics given by *Bradstreet's* are the following:

"There were 8,967 failures reported for the first half of 1916, a decrease of 16.3 per cent. from the like period of 1915, but 15.5 per cent. more than in the first half of 1914, and, owing to the large volume of year-end suspensions, 7.8 per cent. larger than in the last half of 1915, which saw the turn for the better in business. Liabilities for six months of this year aggregate $94,584,095, a decrease of 47 per cent. from the first half of 1915, 1914, and 1908. The percentage of assets to liabilities in 1916 was only 48.6 per cent., as against 60.5 per cent. a year ago and 54.7 per cent. in 1914. This percentage was in fact the smallest recorded in the first half of the year since 1910, and shows that the proportion of assets to liabilities is down to the normal of the best of years. Following will be found half-yearly reports of failures, assets, and liabilities back to 1879:

	No. of Failures	Estimated Assets	Total Liabilities	Per ct. of Assets to Liabilities
1916	8,967	$46,046,339	$94,584,095	48.6
1915	10,714	107,481,279	177,624,631	60.5
1914	7,759	95,980,616	175,298,936	54.7
1913	7,142	59,426,721	113,844,067	52.1
1912	7,218	52,329,759	98,816,766	52.9
1911	6,479	53,505,981	98,851,176	54.2
1910	5,905	43,912,982	91,728,602	47.8
1909	6,149	39,063,998	80,561,976	48.4
1908	7,562	103,302,640	178,782,769	57.7
1907	4,791	41,993,823	76,546,299	54.8
1906	4,873	29,037,133	59,081,289	49.1
1905	5,241	33,224,858	62,686,427	53.0
1904	5,338	45,878,407	83,235,171	55.1
1903	4,790	29,629,703	60,251,563	49.0
1902	5,262	27,018,862	56,927,688	47.4
1901	5,465	32,435,338	66,138,362	49.0
1900	4,880	27,475,514	60,064,208	45.7
1899	5,049	22,890,645	50,304,253	45.5
1898	6,429	36,606,918	72,120,341	50.0
1897	7,024	53,611,782	93,656,495	57.0
1896	7,602	60,495,568	105,535,936	57.0
1895	6,597	44,153,644	79,707,861	55.0
1894	6,528	44,970,825	82,555,339	54.0
1893	6,239	105,371,813	170,860,222	61.0
1892	5,351	28,935,106	56,535,521	51.0
1891	6,037	48,206,896	92,370,282	53.0
1890	5,466	30,025,116	62,867,962	48.0
1889	5,918	32,803,940	67,411,711	48.0
1888	5,254	34,834,746	64,987,622	53.0
1887	5,072	25,643,108	52,778,829	48.0
1886	5,461	25,509,317	53,241,432	48.0
1885	6,106	32,955,405	68,570,505	48.0
1884	5,444	70,730,078	124,104,357	56.0
1883	5,296	39,887,202	73,594,205	54.0
1882	3,649	27,329,765	52,383,289	53.0
1881	3,256	19,783,523	39,533,705	50.0
1880	2,399	14,727,907	31,837,303	46.0
1879	3,810	29,690,478	60,508,756	49.0

"The failures monthly in each of the past two years compare as follows:

1916	No. of Failures	Assets	Liabilities
January	1,799	$8,284,134	$17,340,533
February	1,608	9,386,188	18,068,223
March	1,637	8,032,023	17,958,205
First quarter	5,044	$25,702,345	$53,366,961
April	1,267	$6,794,057	$13,107,508
May	1,404	9,730,232	20,118,083
June	1,252	3,819,705	7,991,543
Second quarter	3,923	$20,343,994	$41,217,134
Six months	8,967	$46,046,339	$94,584,095

1915	No. of Failures	Assets	Liabilities
January	2,378	$35,428,030	$50,576,581
February	1,865	13,663,744	24,943,644
March	1,876	16,615,409	30,171,610
First quarter	6,119	$65,707,183	$105,691,835
April	1,674	$20,755,179	$33,950,205
May	1,436	9,973,210	18,138,775
June	1,485	11,045,707	19,843,816
Second quarter	4,595	$41,774,096	$71,932,796
Six months	10,714	$107,481,279	$177,624,631

"The feature of the showing made by the various States is the large falling off in casualties reflected in the South, which reports 26 per cent. fewer failures and 37 per cent. smaller liabilities, more than half of the entire decrease from a year ago being furnished by the Southern States. The only increase reported in failures is that shown in the Northwest, 3.4 per cent.; but against this are to be found decreases of 17 per cent. in the middle group and 7 to 8 per cent. in New England, the central West, and the far West. The heaviest decreases in liabilities are those reported in the middle group and the central West—56 per cent. in each case.

"Perhaps the most notable feature of the June showing, however, is the small number of large commercial suspensions reported in that month, the number being trifling and the total liabilities involved being very small. For the half year 112 such failures are noted, with liabilities of $30,532,000, or about one-third of the entire liabilities this year. For the six months of 1915 large commercial failures numbered 195, with liabilities of $75,741,000. Large financial suspensions have been even more heavily reduced, and in this respect the failure-barometer may be said to show a much more healthful condition than for a number of years past. The month of June witnessed the nominations of the leading Presidential candidates, but these matters thus far seem to have attracted less notice than usual and, indeed, the outlook is that business will hardly give more than superficial attention to internal political affairs. It was under such circumstances that bank clearings for the month of June rolled up another large total, payments at 121 centers having aggregated $20,472,972,872, a sum that shows a loss of only one-tenth of 1 per cent. from May, and but four-tenths of 1 per cent. from the highest total ever reported, that registered for March of this year."

SALES THAT GERMANY STILL MAKES HERE

That Germany, in spite of the blockade established by Great Britain, has still been selling stocks and bonds in this country and conducting other financial transactions, is asserted by the New York *Times-Annalist*. "Neither delays, nor seizures, nor all the confusion of war," it says, "can stop modern international intercourse between neutrals and belligerents, however closely either may be hemmed in." Commercial trade may be blocked in war-time, since it may be impossible to ship goods, but even the shipment of goods from Germany has not ceased entirely. Financial transactions, however, it has been found practically impossible to prevent carrying on. The writer adds:

"Germany is still selling securities in the United States, German citizens have made loans here (in some instances in behalf of

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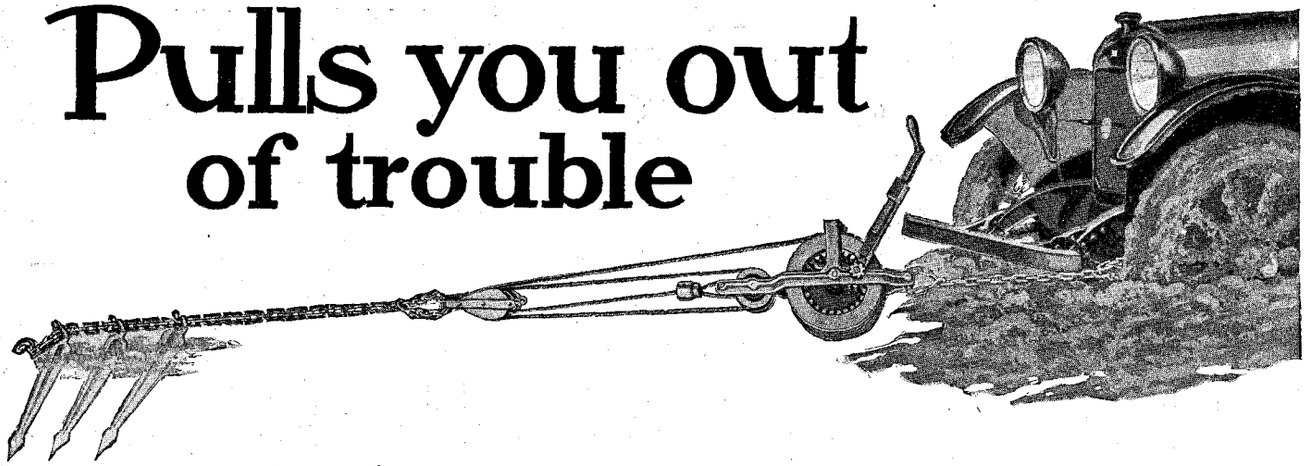

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No one knows when he will get stuck in the mud, skid into a ditch or be overturned. These things come unexpectedly, and are liable to happen to anyone. Those who tour are particularly liable to troubles—even when touring on splendid roads, for such roads become slippery when wet; also, they are frequently under repair, and "detours" are full of trouble possibilities. Even those who do not tour sometimes get on unpaved streets, or skid from a paved street into trouble.

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As a hoist, Pull-U-Out is better than a chain block of same capacity, and costs much less. It is quicker, has longer reach, weighs far less and can easily be carried about wherever hoisting is to be done. It will work in any position.

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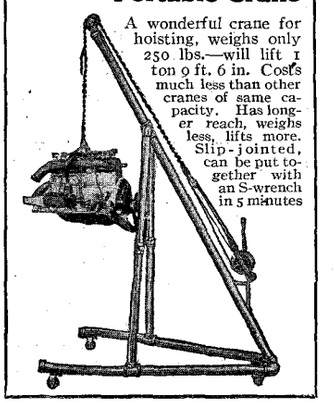

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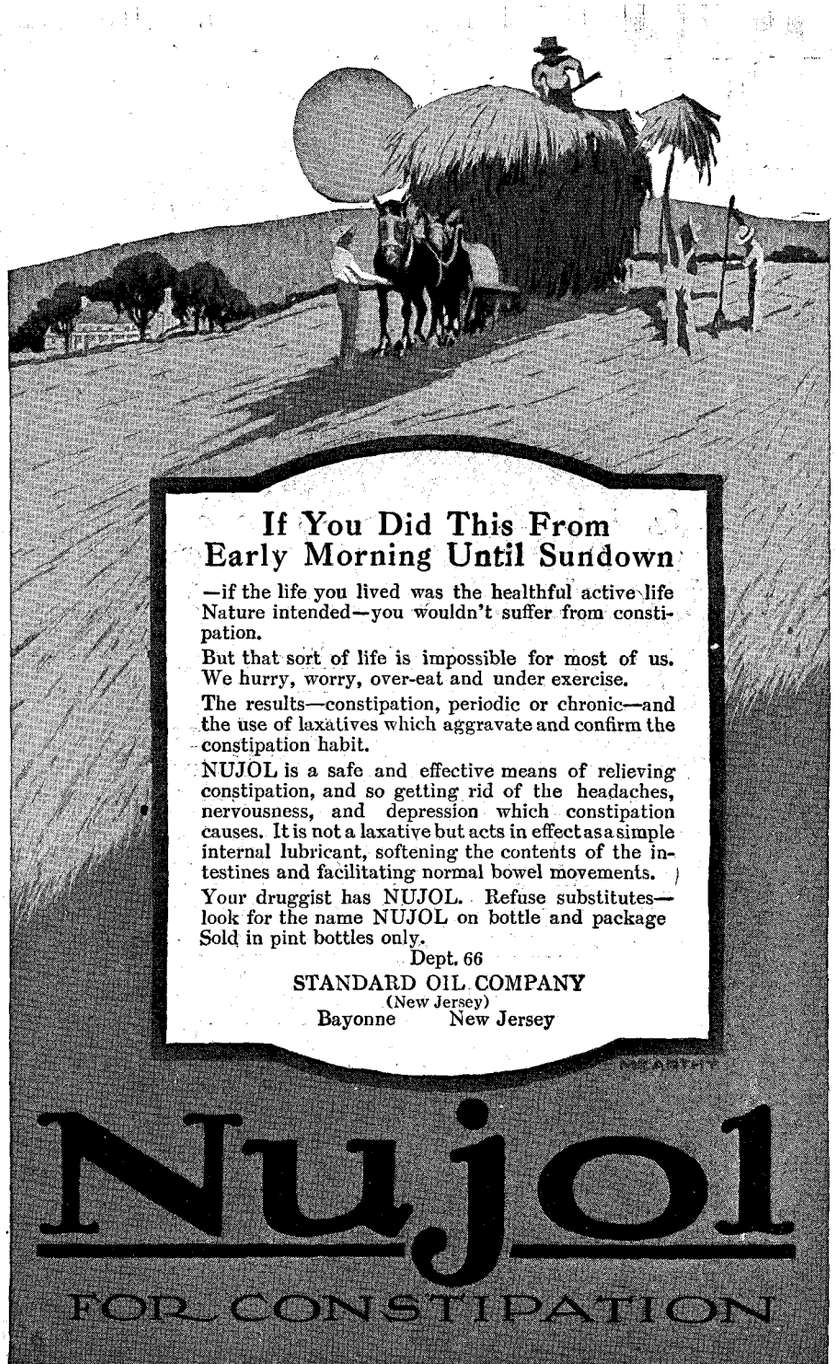
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their Government, it is said), have paid these loans off, and entered into numerous financial engagements of one sort or another. Some of these transactions found interesting reflections last week in the market for German exchange. The most interesting movement of the week was the sharp drop in marks and the subsequent partial recovery. They sold as low as 72¾, not the lowest at which they have sold since the outbreak of the war, but close to it.

"Between the time when the previous low point was touched and last week's fall to close to the old figure there had been a large recovery in the value of German exchange. That recovery was attributed to many causes, one of them efforts on the part of the German Government to improve the German financial situation as seen abroad through the mirror of the exchange market.

"To the general suggestions of this sort, heard in the financial markets at the time, certain details were added last week by bankers who have been watching the movements of exchange closely, being themselves engaged in exchange operations on a very large scale. In these quarters it was said that Germany, indirectly through Berlin banking institutions, had done what the British Government had done more publicly, borrowed money here to support exchange.

"Loans were arranged privately in this market and the proceeds invested in marks. This absorbed a considerable amount of German exchange which was on the market and improved the rate very considerably. But it was not a lasting improvement. These loans matured, and for some reason were not renewed. Funds for their payment were obtained by sales of drafts on Germany which in turn deprest the price of marks. A transaction of considerable size of this sort was carried through a fortnight ago, and this and subsequent operations carried marks down to the low point of last week.

"But drafts on Germany can not be sold without a demand for drafts on Germany. Whence does this demand come? A variety of factors contribute to it, but the most important single element in the demand for marks arises out of the sale to New York of securities held in Germany. The movement of securities from Germany through Holland to the United States has been interrupted, but this has not stood in the way of further sales of such stocks and bonds held in Germany as have a market in the United States. Securities may change ownership without being physically transferred. That is what is happening in these German sales to the United States.

"The securities are sold by Berlin to New York and shipped to some neutral country, where they are held for the account of the American buyer. In time they will be brought here if they are not resold by this market before the opportunity for their shipment comes. Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, St. Louis & San Francisco securities, and Japanese bonds figure prominently in the list of stocks and bonds which German holders have lately disposed of to Americans."

OUR RAILROADS AND THOSE OF ENGLAND

W. M. Acworth, who is described as "a careful English student of economics and especially of transportation," is quoted by the *Financial Chronicle* as having recently made a most favorable statement as to the efficiency and equipment of American railroads. He has been a student of them for thirty years and on ten occasions has personally visited this country in order to inspect them. He is quoted now as having said that each experience with American

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roads imprest him with "the marvelous results which efficiency had produced with a minimum of expenditure both in capital and in labor." While railroad-managers in this country have frequently declared that the capitalization of their systems was much under that of European roads, it is interesting to find Mr. Acworth supporting their statements. He declares, in fact, that it would not be far from accurate to say that the average mile of English railway "has cost as many pounds as the American has cost dollars." He adds, as probably true, that our roads carry nearly as many passengers as the English and more tons of freight than they when reckoned per mile of line. Further—and this, as *The Chronicle* declares, is of much pertinence on the score of comparative efficiency—because of "your concentration of load into wholesale units, both of car-load and train-load, your single track is normally capable of taking care of the traffic offered."

Mr. Acworth criticizes American terminals. He recalls the late James J. Hill's likening of them to narrow necks on large bottles. Fifteen tons of package freight, Mr. Acworth points out, take much less room on the road when in a 30-ton car than when scattered "over five of our little 10-ton cars, or trucks, as we call them"; but when the stuff must be handled at terminals and taken away it needs its full space, in either country. In other words, Americans "will have to spend vast sums of money to enlarge and improve terminal accommodations, and the land required for the purpose they will have to buy and adapt at modern prices."

Inasmuch as statistics show a doubling of traffic every twelve years, much double-tracking will have to be done, says Mr. Acworth. Express and fast freight will become increasingly important; public demands will be made for abolition of crossings at grade, for better cars, better station-buildings, and more luxuries habituated into necessities. All this will imply increased outlay. The question whether the roads can get the needed money (meaning whether they can get it as hitherto, from private investors) he calls "a very serious one," and disclaims any attempt to answer it. That they have not in the past been able to get out the long-term bonds they would have liked to sell "is sufficiently proved by the volumes of short-term notes issued, and frequently renewed at maturity." So it follows that the American roads are not handling their problems of finance in the best manner, but in such manner as they can and under a necessity which disregards conveniences. A man buys railroad bonds, primarily, for security; but Mr. Acworth reminds us that the receiverships which now control over 40,000 miles of road prove that the investor does not always get security, "and if roads can not sell bonds, still less can they issue common stock." He asks why the public should invest in railroads if the returns are less than on other loans and when capital-security seems declining rather than increasing. He can not encourage looking abroad for capital; "the European market will have enough to do to take care of its own requirements for many a year to come."

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Rapid Strides toward Standardizing Farm Tractors

Work of Refinement and Perfection Proceeds with Certainty and Speed

The crude stage of farm tractor development is being rapidly passed. The number of machines which have emerged from the experimental state is increasing rapidly. Tractors are at work. They are working well. The problem is now to make them work better. This means the new era of refinement which the tractor is entering, an era of standardization.

Three great objects will be attained by standardizing the tractor: The cost of manufacture will be reduced; the price to the consumer lowered; the efficiency and capacity of the tractor immensely increased.

At present there is a chaos of types. Seven different types of gas engines have been applied to tractor use. There are the single cylinder horizontal, two-cylinder opposed, four-cylinder opposed, four-cylinder vertical, six-cylinder vertical, two-cylinder twin, four-cylinder parallel. These range from the heavy-duty, slow speed, to the light-weight, high speed automobile type. Many different designs and arrangements of wheels are already on the market. There are conventional driving wheels, guide wheels, drum wheels, and endless steel crawling treads, arranged in at least sixteen different combinations.

The future will see a substantial reduction in this bewildering diversity. Yet it is improbable that the tractor will ever equal the automobile in uniformity. It is the opinion of close students of tractor evolution that the machines will settle into a few distinct types, each specialized for definite and differing requirements.

It is thought that on the big scientific farm at least two standard types of machine will prove more efficient than one, while certain soils will demand tractors especially suited to working them. A tractor which is suitable for turning over a hundred acres of gumbo would be unsuited to the small farm with light loam as its soil characteristic.

Meanwhile, inventive genius is busy with the work of tractor standardization. Indications point to this development following closely the work which has been already accomplished for the automobile and motor-truck by the Society of Automobile Engineers. To the motor vehicle this work has been of incalculable importance to manufacturer, dealer, and owner.

Circuit of the National Farm Tractor Demonstrations for 1916. Every farm owner interested in tractors will find these exhibitions of great educational value.

Interchangeability of parts, uniformity of sizes, standard specifications for metals and tests have been vital contributing influences in making the motor vehicle the popular and efficient machine it is to-day.

The Society of Automobile Engineers, the National Gas Engine Association and the American Society of Agricultural Engineers are each seeking to do as much for the tractor. The day is not distant when all tractor bolts, nuts, washers, threads, magneto bases, spark plugs, etc., will be of uniform sizes, when engine ratings will be standardized and tractive capacities stated conservatively.

The National Government, State Departments of Agriculture, Agricultural Colleges, and Experiment Stations are working toward tractor progress. The office of the Public Roads Department of the United States Department of Agriculture is planning to establish standard Government ratings for draw bar and belt horse-power, weights, and fuel consumption.

Coincident with the work of developing the tractor, increasing attention is being devoted to the construction and adaptability of plows and other implements which are to be attached to the machine.

For instance, in the number of plows to be pulled there is now a considerable difference of preference by farm owners. "In Illinois and Kansas," says the *Implement and Tractor Trade Journal*, "194 tractor farmers were canvassed by agents of the Department of Agriculture. Forty-two per cent. of the tractors used pulled 3 bottoms; 30 per cent., 2 bottoms; 16 per cent., 4 bottoms; 6 per cent., 5 bottoms; 2 per cent., 8 bottoms; and 1 per cent., 10 bottoms. In another canvass of 146 tractor-owning farmers, 39 per cent. recommended the four-bottom machine as the most economical; 29 per cent. recommended the 3-bottom tractor and 13 per cent. recommended the 2-bottom. Not one of the 146 recommended the 10-bottom machine, and only 6 per cent., the 8-bottom."

In spite of the variety of types, in spite of rapid changes in design, there are now out on the broad fields of the Nation's farms thousands of tractors turning over rapidly vast acres of furrows, preparing this soil for the Nation's food supply, and contributing their power to many other forms of farm work.

Farm Tractor Department

The Literary Digest

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"C. B. H.," Washington C. H., Ohio—"(1) Is it permissible to divide the plural of the word *horse* this way—*hor-ses*? (2) What is the correct pronunciation of the proper name 'Ione'?"

(1) The word *horses* may be divided *hors-es*, or *hor-ses*, but it is better to avoid the division. (2) *Ione* is pronounced *ai-o'ni*—*ai* as in *aisle*, *o* as in *go*, *i* as in *police*.

"J. F. M.," Elkhart Lake, Wis.—"What is the meaning of the word 'rough-neck'?"

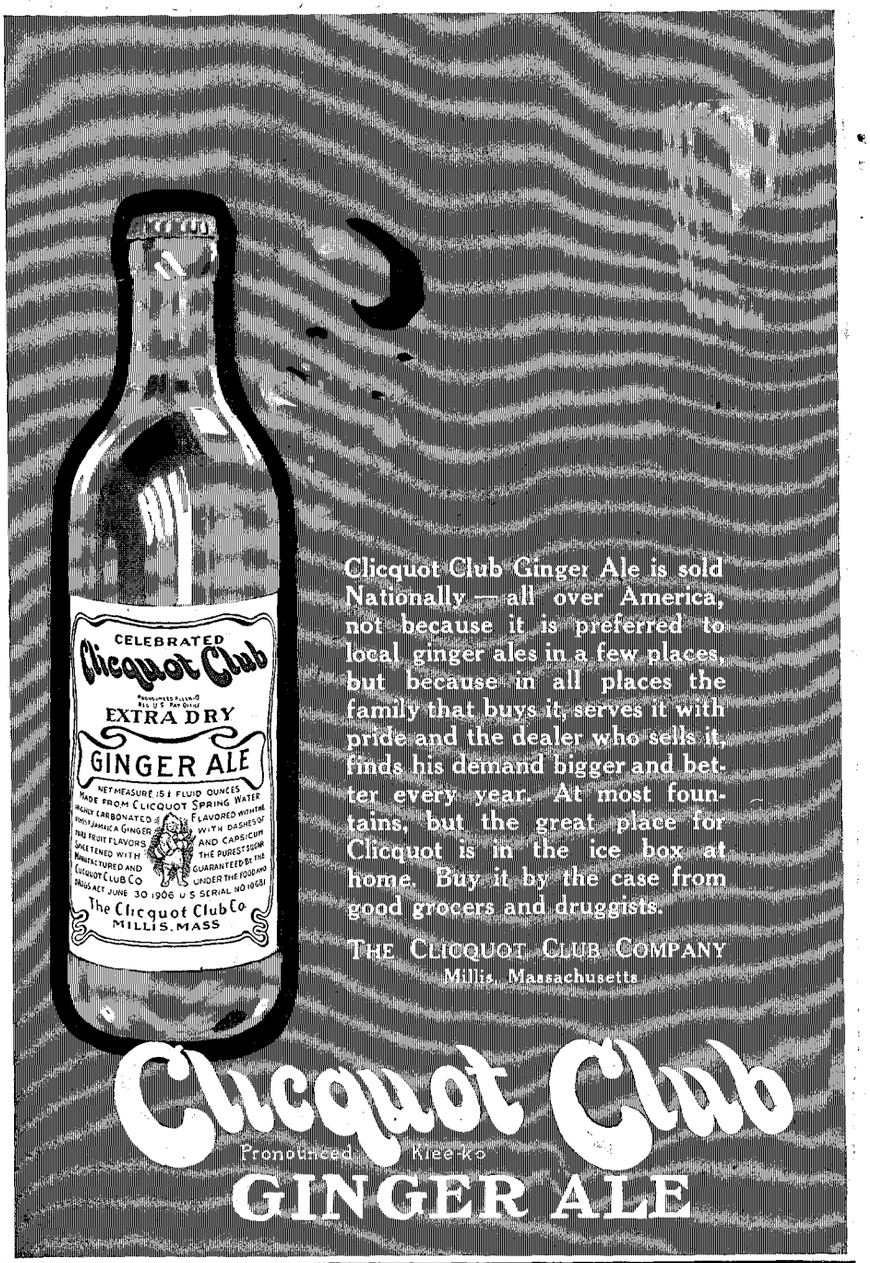
Rough-neck is a slang term for a tough or a rowdy, such as a member of one of those gangs that at one time terrorized the people of the slums of New York or Chicago. The term is also used to denote a person who lacks manners or refinement, in contrast to one who has a good address and the appearance of culture, as "Oh! he's a *rough-neck!*" In the *Evening Post* (New York), of August 17, 1903, we find the following: "His (Sam Parks) stated income amounts to union wages from his union of *rough-necks*, as the iron-workers call themselves, as walking-delegate." Also in "Colonel Crockett in Texas," published in 1836, we read: "You may be called a drunken dog by some of the clean-shirt and silk-stocking gentry; but the real *rough-necks* will style you a jovial fellow."

"W. H. B.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Is the widow of John A. Doe, who was Sarah Roe before her marriage to Doe, still properly to be addressed as Mrs. John A. Doe, or as Sarah R. Doe? The latter, of course, is her legal title."

While her husband is living, a woman is correctly addressed by her husband's name as *Mrs. John Doe*, but if she be a widow, the proper way to address her is with her own given name—*Mrs. Sarah Doe.*

"H. B.," Bell Buckle, Tenn.—"What is the greatest speed that has been attained by man in the development of the arts? Is it with aeroplanes or with automobiles? I think it was made by an aeroplane at the Gordon Bennett Aviation Race at Reims, France, on September 22, 1913, by Maurice Prevost."

Electricity moves 288,000 miles per second, light 186,000 miles per second, a rifle-ball moves 1,000 miles in sixty minutes, a hawk flies 150 miles in the same time. Man has traversed the air at the rate of 126.59 miles per hour in an aeroplane. Automobile speed record is given as 81.65 miles in one hour by Disbrow, at Jacksonville, March 28, 1911.



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RUSSIA of To-day

By JOHN FOSTER FRASER

"The Russian of to-day is religious and sober, which formerly he was not. The war has changed him, and he will never be again what he was formerly," says a writer in the *New York Evening Sun*, in reviewing this book. Mr. Fraser, author of many important works, has here set down the romance of the great Russia that is now battling the Teutons. He has carefully studied and analyzed the industrial condition of the Empire. His interesting story serves the double purpose of entertaining, while he at the same time points out the present and future trade opportunities which might be taken advantage of by alert exporters. *12mo. Cloth. Many Illustrations. $1.50 net; by mail $1.62.*

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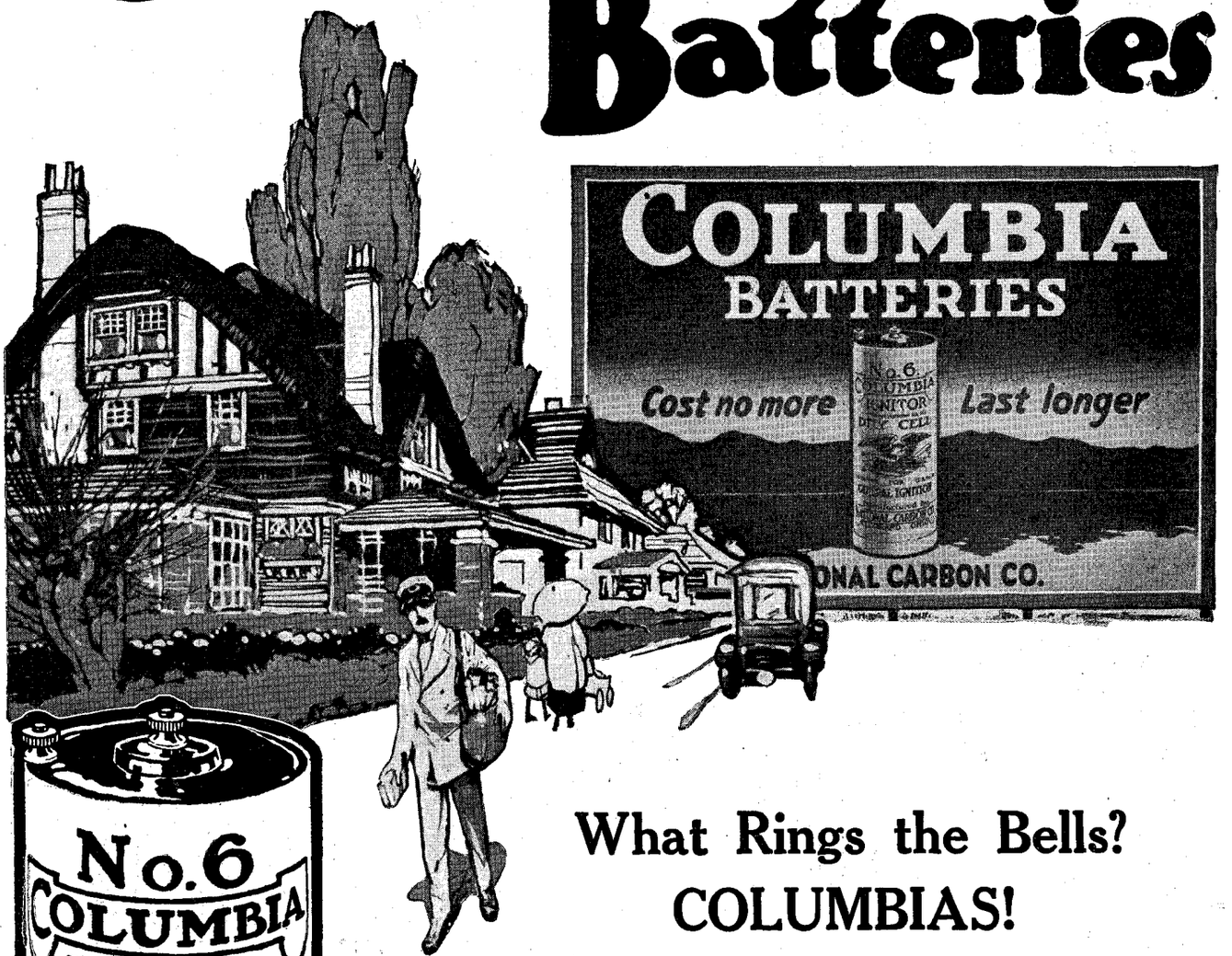

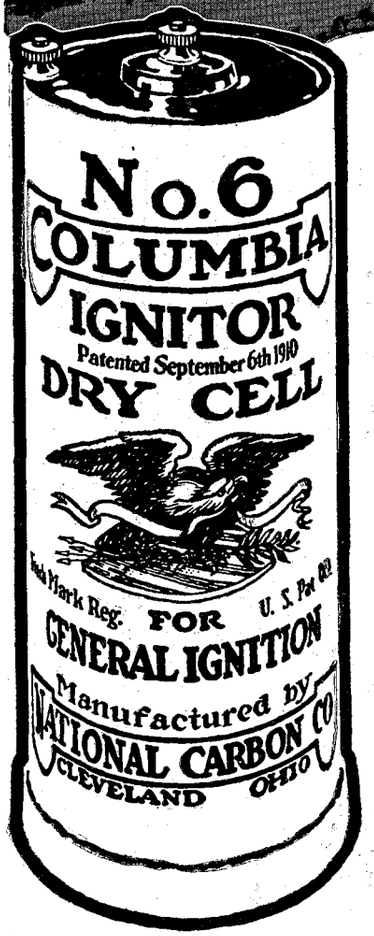

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